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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,259—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews. 26th Mar.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. H. Seymour 9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon 16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	6287	J. R. Lendon 23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe 7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon 14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson 21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews. 4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon 11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler 18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. H. Seymour 2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon 9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe 16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole 23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson 30th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich ..	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898.
GISELA	L. relich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1051	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis ...	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1898.

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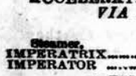

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo.	3,635	31st March 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898

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COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 24th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoingior any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 19th March, 1898.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin	7th April.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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	Cash. Qts.	Cash. Pts.	Credit. Qts.	Credit. Pts.
COTES St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 7
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour" per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour" per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour" per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

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The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	69 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

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ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—

1. Mounted and started from standing position.
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3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
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PURE WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

are the simplest and most satisfactory in use and ensure an ample supply of PURIFIED WATER at all times.

They filter QUICKLY yet EFFICIENTLY, and are inexpensive, very easily cleansed and re-charged, whilst cost of re-charging material is very small.

Sizes :	1 Gallon.	2 Gallons.
Prices	Rs. 12	Rs. 17 8

Charged and ready for use.

	1 Gall.	2 Gall.
Kemp's Anti-Germ Filtering Medium for re-charging	per charge... Re. 1 12	Rs. 2 12

The proper cleaning and renewing of Filters is of VITAL IMPORTANCE.

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A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the COMPLEXION and giving it healthy colour or tone.

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Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SYDNEY" arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, landed in the Streets. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th March, 1898.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., (in separate classes) for the Byculla Schools, for 1898-99, will be further received up to FRIDAY, 25th March, 1898.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 28th March, 1898, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY, Vice-Patron, in the Chair.

CHARLES M. BARHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 21st March, 1898.

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The Spanish Maid, by M. Couch-Quiller.
Stolen Souls by Le Queux.
Her Royal Highness' Love Affair, by J. Maclaren Cobban.
The Choir Invisible, by J. Lane Allen.
The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore, by Hal Godfrey.
Good Mrs. Hypocrite, by Kita.
The Larramys, by Geo. Ford.
The Vengeance of James Vansittart, by Mrs. J. H. Newell.
The Great Jester, by Morley Roberts.
A Knight of the Nets, by Amelia, E. Barr.
Ripple and Flood, by James Prior.
The Adventure of the Broad Arrow, by Morley Roberts.
A Welsh Singer, by Allen Raine.
By Right of Sword, by A. W. Marchmont.
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Menotah, by Ernest G. Henham.
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The Heart of Princess Osra, by Anthony Hope.
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John Ellicombe's Temptation, by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd.
Wilt thou have this Woman? by J. Maclaren Cobban
Ill-gotten gold, a story of a great wrong and a great revenge, by W. G. Tarbet.
The Zone of Fire, by Headon Hill.
Under the Red Robe, by Stanley Weyman,
Sentimental Tommy, by J. M. Barrie,
The King of Schnorrers, by I. Zangwill.
From the Five Rivers, by Flora Annie Steel.
The Invisible Man, by H. G. Wells.
The Pomp of the Lavilettes, by Gilbert Parker.
In the Permanent Way, by Flora Annie Steel.
The Impress of a Gentlewoman, by F. E. Newberry.
The Speculators, by J. F. Brewer,
The Green book, by Maurus Jokai.
Lochinvar, by S. R. Crockett.
The Adventures of John Johns, by Fred Carrel.
On the Face of the Waters, by Flora A. Steel.
The Grey Man, by S. R. Crockett.
Uncle Bernac, by A. Conan Doyle.
The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham, by John Oliver Hobbes.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waler Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A PORTABLE BUNGALOW, NEAR THE "LINDEN HOUSES" & OPPOSITE THE YACHT CLUB CHAMBERS, APOLLO BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder.

One portable wooden-house with tiled roof, the property of Mrs. HOCKLEY.

Now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston, and Co.'s, Auction Rooms, office furniture, such as writing tables, copying press, chairs, glass-door and plain cupboards, large partition screen, first-rate Chubb's safe on stand, 27 by 23 by 21 inches, samples of cutlery, hardware, Primus stoves, bell, locks, electric gloves, hand organ, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order, of the mortgagee, Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Framjee Jejeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee, the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,387 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 310 and 672, new Nos. 2095 and 3020, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 27291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D, Nos. 240,231, and 240 (2), Street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Nalgammwalla, on the north by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the seabeach lying on the south coast side of the Malabar Point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co.'s offices, the whole of the Hotel Furniture of Messrs. Mackay, consisting of handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, handsome cabinets, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semigrand piano by Broadwood, Singer's foot sewing machine, revolving top office table, large size cooking stove, lamps, flower pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Old Court, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sympathetic square piano in good order and thoroughly sound, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of handsome bay waelers, "Big Ben and Joe," 16 hands, regularly driven together for seven years, a handsome strong small barouche by Simpson and Co., in fair order, one strong English-built buggy in fair order, &c., &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old "Court" Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, a large fern house, iron water-tank, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of I. O'CALLAGHAN Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora Point, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made-household furniture, by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one first-rate mahogany iron framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frames &c., &c., the property of Vety. Major J. MILLS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from Bai Hoorbai, widow of Esmal Joosub Lakha, the surviving mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1898, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor Cawasjee Eduljee Elaut, the following immoveable properties.

All those the eight pieces or parcels of land with the two wells and the messuages or tenements, bungalow, stables and huts, built thereon, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under houses No. 133 and 133½ kharry and standing on the north side of the public road leading from Bandora to Ghorebunder and Bassein, situate at Bandora in Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring registered and assessed as hereunder.

Survey No.	Lot No.	Admeasuring.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
1	53	1	1 acre 23½ Gunthas	13	0	0
2	54	1	7¼ Gunthas	1	10	0
3	54	2	4¼ Gunthas	0	11	0
4	54	13	9¾ Gunthas	2	0	0
5	59	7	6¾ Gunthas	1	2	0
6	54	14	4¼ Gunthas	0	12	0
7	58	9	2 Gunthas		Free	
8	54	15	3¾ Gunthas	0	13	0

which said eight pieces of land are comprised in one large piece of land which is bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the properties of Padre Gabriel Punchuk and Teresa Farel and Jao Domingo Gabriel, on or towards the south by the said public road leading from Bandora to Ghorebunder and Bassien, on or towards the west by the properties of Byramji Jijibhoy and Dossabhoy Anchiarao and the said Padre Gabriel Punchuk and Jao Antone Rodrigues, and on or towards the east by the properties of the said Padre Gabriel Punchuk and Donnell De Monte Patel and Byramjee Pochajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, solicitors, at No. 11, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
c. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, M. W. Office, in Store House, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sewree and Rowlee Magazine compound from 1st March, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Forasi Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Poddar Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

BY order of H. E. the Minister to H.H. the Nizam's Government, contained in the Rukkar of the Board of Revenue, No 435, dated 15th Farvardi 1307 Fasli, Notice is hereby given to the Public that after a month and a-half from this date, i.e. the 22nd Khurdad 1307 F., corresponding with 26th April, 1898, the CUSTOM HOUSES at MOMNABAD and HINGOLI CANTONMENTS will be CLOSED, and the DUTIES on all IMPORTS which are at present collected in these Cantonments will after the expiration of the above period be levied on the Import and Export of Goods at the frontier Custom Nakas in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force at the other Frontier Nakas of His Highness' Dominions Hyderabad (Deccan).

IMAD NAWAZ JUNG,
Commissioner of Customs.

Dated 11th March, 1898.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th (ad-interim) DIVIDEND at the Rate of Gifts 40 (forty) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 21st day of March 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1898, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th March 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order, For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
By FLEMING SHAW and Co.,
his attorneys.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office ; Messrs. THACKER and Co. ; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort ; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road ; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway tation Road ; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road ; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq. C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indfa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11⅝
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,92½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	23½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	14	155
Byramjee City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,000	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	706	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanderao City Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Motusali Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munnar M	100	250	all	10 pr. ct.	295
New Beraz	0 00	500	500	40	495
New Indian	1, 00	500	00	dvd Rs45	540
Prince of Wales, abapathy (Bellary)	130	500	125	dvd 16½	161¼
Sassoon	500	500	0	20	400xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	7	0	375
Sind	100	1,000	500	20	585
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	1,000	200	2,000
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	20	250	750	50	490
Volkert	37	200	250	Nil.	75
		000	all	12 10 dvd Rs65	200xd 1,008

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Ni.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	
Anglo-Indian urangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	1,315	...	00	Nil
ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	618	1,000	1,000	60
Bombay United	871	60	all	9 per ct.
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.9
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.36
ritannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...
Central India	1,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs.5
China Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3
Coimbatore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25
Dhan Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20
Gurri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40
Hulla Ginning and ressing				
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25
Hope Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20
Jamshedmanji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½
Jeswraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½
stan Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50
Standard Mills Co.	1,680	500	500	25
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30
Vaishnav nker Lukhamshi nker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40
Victoria Mills	630	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,050xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	170
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	302
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18½
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	460
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,033½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	157
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	,,	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-3
Do. do. new	,,	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-1
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-2
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	70-12
Do. 178	,,	70-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h, 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 10-57m., 11-8a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-45a.
Banks closed: Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
W. I. L. T. Championship meeting commences, Bombay Gymkhana.
Government Law School Committee, Elphinstone College, 2-30 p.m.
Cross Country Races, Marole.
Music at the Secretariat, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.—There will be a meet to-morrow (Tuesday), at Shahar, at 5-45 a.m.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, has changed his residence to the Yacht Club Chambers.

DEPARTURE OF A HINDU MAHARAJ.—Maharaj Girdheriaji, one of the High Priests of the Hindus, accompanied by thirteen followers, left Bombay for Ahmedabad on Friday night.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Nesumat Sirandas, a Pathan, was, on Friday last, while under the influence of liquor, driving in a hack victoria, when he accidentally fell off the carriage and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone. He was conveyed to the J J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

INJURED IN A RAILWAY WORKSHOP.—Krishna Narayen, a resident of Borivli, Taluka Bassein, was brought to Bombay on Friday morning and admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the right ankle, caused by a piece of iron accidentally falling on it while at work in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at that station.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Ebrahim Shaik Abdulla, a Mahomedan lad, aged seven years, residing with his parents on the first floor of a house at Goozri Street, Byculla, was, on Friday afternoon, standing on the balcony of the house, leaning over the railings, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirteen feet. He sustained a fracture of the left leg and his right eye was knocked out. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT (ART EXHIBITION).—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, will play the following programme at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Austria ..... Joh Newotny.
Overture	Calif du Bagdad ..... Boieldieu.
Valse	Deutsche Grusse ..... R. Clarens.
Selection	La Mascotte ..... Montigomery.
Gavotte	Doux Bonneur ..... A. Oertel.
Pizzicato	Ist Laud ..... F. Bassett.
Valse	Trilby ..... P. Bucoalossi.
Polka	Vivacity ..... Dudley Roy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last there were 115 bullocks, 28 horses, and 10 dogs in the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 79 bullocks, 30 horses, 2 goats, 2 kine, and 25 dogs were admitted, and 53 bullocks, 19 horses, 2 goats, and 10 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Two cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—18 horses 24 dogs, 3 bullocks, 3 cows, 2 cats, and 1 duck.

MEDICAL HONOURS.—Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay from England by the s. s. Imperatrix, on Saturday morning, was Dr. Dossabhoy Cursetji Sethna, who comes from a very old and respectable Parsee family, being the second son of the late Mr. Cursetji Rustomji Sethna. Dr. Dossabhoy studied medicine for five years at the Edinburgh University and took his degrees of M.B., C.M. He has besides passed the examination for the Licentiate of Midwifery at the Rotunda Hopital, Dublin, which is looked upon as the best seat of learning for midwifery. He is a very promissing man and has a wide field of usefulness before him. Dr. Sethna, who comes with such distinctions, is a nephew of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., of Calcutta, and a brother of Mr. Pherozo C. Sethna.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.—A fire broke out on Thursday night, at 9-30, in one of the cloth merchants' shops near the Badshah's Hajira, in Manekchoke, causing the entire destruction of about twenty shops with the greater portion of their contents. As it was early in the night a number of Jain merchants, who usually sit in the open near the place of the fire till about 11 o'clock, on seeing the smoke ran to the spot. Thousands of people from all parts of the city collected at the place. But for the timely assistance of the Municipal authorities the conflagration would have assumed a very serious aspect and caused immense loss. The cause of the fire is not definitely ascertained, but is very likely the throwing of a lighted bidee. As the contents of the shop are of a combustible nature, the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, and raged furiously for about half-an-hour, but after the arrival of the Municipal steam-engine it was soon brought under control. The loss is roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000. As neither the property nor the contents were insured, the owners as well as the merchants, who are petty dealers, are put to a great loss, which is felt the more keenly by the latter, since business here as elsewhere is very slack.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Victoria Terminus station, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhinda Nathoo, aged thirty years, a shunting porter, employed in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company and working at the goods yard of the station. About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, the deceased and two other porters were engaged in making up a goods train under the supervision of a muccadum. They took three waggons and a brake from No. 3 line on to the points leading to No. 4 line by means of an engine. The muccadum then told the deceased to uncouple the three waggons, which he did and said to the muccadum, "sub braber hai." Upon this the muccadum signalled to the engine-driver to back the waggons on to No. 4 line, and he did so. Suddenly deceased disappeared, and no reply having been received to the call the muccadum told the latter to take his lantern and wentoin search of him under the waggons. His body was found lying between the rail under the engine and his left arm and head outside the outer rail. The shunting master and a police jamadar were informed of the occurrence, and the body was removed. The left arm is nearly severed from the body and the shoulder was crushed. The deceased, it appears, had been employed as shunter in the passenger yard for the last three or four months, but had only been shunting in the goods yard for ten or twelve days. While the shunting operation was going on he had a lantern with him, but when he went under the waggons to uncouple them, he left it outside the rails. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mayers brought up on remand and again charged Suliman Allarakhia, a noted character, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to one Fazal Nanji, a Khoja, by means of a clasp knife. Mr. Veliloker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, the accused being defended by Mr. Ashbury, pleader. It appears that some ill-feeling existed between the parties in consequence of the complainant having abandoned a gang known as "Datoo's gang." On the evening of the 2nd instant the accused, along with Datoo, the head of the gang, and three others was seated at a shop at Tandel Street, when Datoo, seeing the complainant passing along the road, pointed him out to the accused. The complainant on noticing this ran away. The accused pursued him and soon overtook him. A scuffle ensued between the parties, when accused threw complainant down, and taking out his clasp knife, stabbed him on the head and about the body. A large crowd of people assembled, and one of them stepped forward, and after snatching the knife from the hand of the assailant made him over to a policeman, who had by this time appeared. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment for twelve days. At the time of the scuffle the parties were intoxicated. The magistrate, on the evidence, altered the charge to one of causing simple hurt against the accused, who pleaded not guilty, stating that while he was standing by the roadside, he noticed the complainant being assaulted by two or three persons, who ran away. He, however, admitted that at the time of his arrest he had blood stains on his clothes. His Worship convicted him, and as he was an old offender, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTAIN WELLBY has won for himself a high place among modern explorers. Three years ago he accomplished an adventurous journey through Somaliland. More recently, accompanied by Lieutenant Malcolm, he has accomplished a much more arduous and dangerous feat, and expedition from Leh, across to the Tibetan mountain plateau to Peking. During several months the two travellers were at a height of about sixteen thousand feet above sea level. His book, "Through Tibet Unknown" will be published shortly with a very large number of illustrations, including plates by Mr. McCormic.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE CHANGE OF PLAGUE POLICY.

THE NEW DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

C WARD (SOUTH).

AT half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, the Chairman, Sir James Campbell, and other members of the Plague Committee met at the central office, District No. 5, Dhobie Talao, to form committees for C ward (South). Besides the members of the Plague Committee, there were present amongst the plague officials Major Ross, District Plague Officer; Dr. Godinho, District Medical Officer, Surgeon-Captain Arnim, District Medical Officer, C ward (North), and Lieutenant Strong. This district has been divided into three principal sections, viz., Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady. These sections have again been divided into several sub-divisions, each division having a committee of volunteers. Each committee has to select its own chairman, who is to be directly responsible to Major Ross, the District Plague Officer. The work of forming the committees was proceeded with by Mr. James, and it occupied nearly two hours. The following are the details regarding the formation of the new committees:—

District Plague Officer: Major Ross.
District Medical Officer: Dr. Godinho.

MARKET SECTION.

The sectional Medical Officer: Dr. Moonshee.

Sub-section 1—Bounded on the north by Lohar Chawl, on the south by Carnac Road, on the west by Kalbadavi Road, and on the east by Shaik Memon Street.

Committee:—Mr. Ganesham Nilkunth Nadkerney, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. Narayen Vithoba Bhende, and Mr. Anundrao Narayen Dabalkar.

Sub-section 2—Bounded on the north by new Hanooman Lane, on the south by Lohar Chawl, on the east by Shaik Memon Street, and on the west by Kalbadevi Road.

Committee:—Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinath, Mr. G. N. Dukle, Dr. P. J. DeSouza, and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang.

Sub-section 3—Bounded on the north by Suttar Chawl, on the east by Abdul Rahiman Street, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, and on the south by Carnac Road.

Committee:—Messrs. Sherafali Mamooji, Purshotum Narayen, Jecha Anandji, Pitamoar Virji, and Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy.

Sub-section 4—Bounded on the north by old Hanooman Street, on the east by Shaik Memon Street, on the west by Kalbadavi Road, and on the south by new Hanooman Lane.

Committee:—Messrs. Purshotum Oodhavji. Govindji Thakersey Mooljl, Hurjivandas Soonderdas and Ramchundra Morarji.

Sub-section 5—Bounded on the north by Vithalwady, on the east by Shaik Memon Street, on the south by Old Hanooman Street, and on the west by Kalbadavi Road.

Committee:—Messrs. Ishwardas Tribhovandas, Vishwanath Purbhooram Vaida, Narotum Morarji Goculdas, and Hunsraj Munji Bogla.

Sub-section 6—Bounded on the north and on the west by Kalbadavi Road, on the south by Vithalwady and on the east by Shaik Memon Street.

Committee:—Messrs. Pooranmull Goolji Singaree, Runchordas Narotumdas, Ramdas Premji, Virji Jeevandas, and Rawji Narayen.

Sub-section 7—Bounded on the north by Mombadevi Tank Road, on the east by Abdul Rahiman Street, on the south by Sattar Chawl, and on the west by Shaik Memon Street.

Committee:—Dr. Dinshah Bumonji Master, Khan Sahib Fakeerji Jeevanji, Mr. Nuzerali Kumroodin, Dr. Bezonji Dadabhoy, Dr. Edulji Cawasji, and Mr. Purshotum Harilal Mohunlal.

Sub-section 8—Bounded on the north by Kalbadavi Road, on the east by Abdool Rahiman Street, on the south by Mombadevi Tank Road, and on the west by Shaik Memon Street.

Committee:—Messrs. Manockchund Kapoorchund and Hurrockchund Kapoorchund.

As there were only two names suggested on the spot to form the committee of this last sub-section of the Market Division, it was proposed by Mr. James that more names might be added to it hereafter in consultation with Major Ross.

DHOBIE TALAO SECTION.

Sectional Medical Officer:—Dr. Hornebrook.

Sub-section 1—Bounded on the north by Lohar Chawl, on the west by Girgaum Road, on the east by Kalbadavi Road and on the south by Carnac Road.

Committee:—Messrs. Ganesham Nilkunth Nadkerney, V. G. Bhundarkar, Narayen Vithoba Bhende, and Anundrao Narayen Dabalkar.

Sub-section 2—Bounded on the north by Marine Cross Lane and Chapel Street, on the east by Girgaum Road, on the south by Marine Battalion Lines, and on the west by Queen's Road.

Committee:—Messrs. N. B. Sumtook, Pestonji Byramji Dantra, Hormusji Sorabji, Dr. K. S. Engineer and Dr. N. J. R. Setna.

Sub-section 3—Bounded on the north by Kalbhat Road, on the east by Kalbadavi Road, on the south by Lohar Chawl, and on the west by Girgaum Road.

Committee:—Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria.

It was suggested by Mr. James that some more names should be added to this committee, and this was agreed to.

Sub-section 4—Bounded on the north by Charney Wady, on the east by Girgaum Road, on the south by 4th Marine Cross Lane, and on the west by Queen's Road.

Committee:—Dr. R. A. Spencer and Mr. S. B. Desai.

Dr. Godinho stated that the area has been most virulently attacked by plague, and there ought to be some more names to form the committee. As additional names were not forthcoming, it was proposed by Mr. James, and agreed to by those present, that arrangement should be made to add to the numbers of the committee.

Sub-section 5—Bounded on the north by old Sonapore Lane, on the east by Girgaum Road, on the south by Queen's Road.

Committee:—Mr. Nanabhoy Sadanund Kale, Messrs. Vamonrao Damodherji Pitale, Vamanrao Nana Moroba, Dadaboy Nusserwanji Kerravalla, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Messrs. Bhicaji Ruttonji, and Rustom B. Paymaster.

Sub-sections 6 and 7—Bounded on the north by Agiary Street, on the east by Kalbadavi Road, on the south by Kolbhat Lane, and on the west by Girgaum Road.

Committee:—Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Dr. Pinto, Mr. T. N. Maivi, Dr. John Da Cunha, Mr. M. D. Desai, Dr. Jagmohandas Chubildas Merchant, Mr. Magonlal Thakoredas, Dr. V. S. Deevan, and Dr. Cawasji Festonji.

FANASWADY SECTION.

Sectional Medical Officer:—Dr. Chubb.

Sub-section 1—Bounded on the north by Burrow's Lane, on the east by Girgaum Road, on the south by Old Sonapore Lane, and on the west by the Mahomedan graveyard.

Committee:—Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Raoji Vinayak J. Saunkersett, Shantaram Khatree, Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Atmaram J. Kirtikar, J. Menezes, and Dosabhoy Kerravalla.

Sub-section 2—Bounded on the north by Thakordwar Road, on the east by Girgaum Road, on the south by Burrow's Lane, and on the west by Queen's Road.

Committee:—Messrs. Bhai Jeevanji, Darashah R. Chichgar, Nanu Narayen Koshare, Umedram Giridharlal Diwan, Nagindas Purbhuram Mody, J. B. Guzdar, J. R. Dais, P. Godinho and Rev. Mr. A. Lisboa.

Sub-section 3—Bounded on the north by Thakordwar Road, on the west by Girgaum Road, on the south by Mombadavi Tank Road, and on the east by Fanaswady Lane.

Committee:—Messrs. Nanabhoy Moroba, Narayen Ragoonath, Porbhooram Bhucandas, Gunpatrao Chintoba Chapvalla, Dinanath V. Mudgavkar, Balaram Pandurang Mucoondrao Succaram, and Ramdutt Vithoba Desai.

Sal-Section 4—Bounded on the north by Thakordwar Road, on the east by Cathedral Soreet, on the south by Agiary Street, and on the west by Fanaswady Lane.

Committee:—Messrs. I. S. Desai, Tribhovandas Pranjivandas, Balkrishna Bheeva, Cashinath Janardhan, Madhow Rao Shridhur Atmaram, Balkrishna Rele, Goverdhandas Motiram, Kuverai G. Desai, Dinanath Nanabhoy Wagal, and Professor Shunker Abhaji Bhese.

The members of the above committees are requested to meet Major Ross at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at the central office, Dhobie Talao, to receive instructions regarding the plague operations. The members of the Plague Committee will meet this morning, at 7-30 o'clock, at the central office, Dhobie Talao, to form committees for C ward (north)—Khara Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Kumbarwada.

B WARD.

DONGRI.—Area bounded by Nowroji Hill, the junction of Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road, Jail Road, East, Dongri Street, and Volpadi.

Section and Medical Officer.—Dr. Sorabjee Hormusjee.

Committee:—Rao Saheb Wandekar, Mr. Moses, Mr. M. J. Chandana, Mr. Balkrishna Bhiva, Mr. Ally Mahomed Bhanjee, Mr. Gungaram Panekar, Mr. Gunaji Balajee, Mr. Balajee Shevale, Mr. Bapoo Ramjee Aste, Mr. Ramchandarao V. and Mr. Nandekar.

MANDVIE, NORTH.—Area bounded by Dongri Street, Musjid Bunder, Jackeria Musjid, and Pydhownie Road.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Hoosein.

Committee:—Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. Jeejeebhoy C. Ganjee, Mr. Habibbhoy Kassumbhai, Mr. Peerbhoy Rahim, and Mr. David Solomon.

MANDVIE, SOUTH.—Area bounded, by Carnac Road, Chuckla Street, Musjid Bunder Road, and Dongri Street.

Section Officer.—Lieutenant Rundle.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Hussein.

Committee:—Mr. Currimsey Dhamojee, Mr. V. Nutho Jaller, Mr. Dewjee Canjee, Mr. Jao Nakwa, Mr. Dhamaji Ramchander, Mr. Jeewajee Noorbhoy, Mr. M. Maldwalla, Mr. Joji Amarsey, Mr. Gokuldas Madhaji, and Mr. Khujee Jeeva.

CHUCKLA, SOUTH.—Area bounded by Musjid Bunder Road, Chuckla Street, Carnac Road, and Abdul Rahiman Street.

Section Officer.—Lieutenant Robinson.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Jayeker.

Committee.—Hajee Abdool Hajee Sutar, Hajee Kassum Jusuff, Ahmed Dewjee, Cazi Murgay, Mr. Jittaker, J. P., Runchordas Wundravandass, Hurjeevan Megajee, Gopaldass Khusaldass, Gopal Damjee, Nathuram Bailajee.

CHUCKLA, NORTH.—Area bounded by Old Nagpada Cross Street, Musjid Bunder, Jackeria Masjid Street, Abdul Rehman Street, and Parel Road.

Section Officer.—Lieutenant Jordan.

Medical Officers—Assistant Surgeon Britto and Dr. Miss Brenan.

Committee:—Haji Saheb Sidick, Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed, Haji Ismael Alana, Haji Abdul Rahman, Haji Mahomed Haji Aaron Tyeb, Haji Jakeria Moledina, Buckoo Varaya, Abdul Haji Moosa, Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Ismael Issak Jackeria Bana, Haji Yusuf D. Ismail, Suleman A Wahed.

OOMERKHARRY, NORTH.—Area bounded by Old Nagpada Street, Dongri Street, Parel Road, and Baboola Tank Road.

Section Officer.—Dr. Nariman.

Committee:—Sophy the Seedhi Queen, and others.

D WARD (EAST).

On Saturday evening, at half-past 5 o'clock, the members of the Plague Committee, Sir James Campbell, Mr. C. C. James, and Dr. Dimmock, with Captain Mostyn, R. A., extra secretary, met at the central office, D ward (east), at Churney Road, for the purpose of forming the committees to carry out the plague operations under the revised rules. This part of the ward, of which Mr. A. Wood, I. C. S., is the plague officer, has been divided into three sections, viz., Girgaum, Chowpatty, and Khetwady. Each of these sections has again been divided into sub-sections, each of which has a committee. Besides the members of the Plague Committee, the plague officials present were Mr. A. Wood, I. C. S., Lieutenant Strong, Drs. Foy, Mackenzie, Jather, K. B. Shroff, S. Seervai, and Da Costa. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Messrs. Playford Reynolds, B. Succaramji, R. V. Shrengarpur, S. M. Rele, Daji Abaji Khare, P. B. Joshee, D. F. Kerloskar, S. M. Wande, Kalaboy Laloobhoy, Shamrao Vithal, F. K. Banaji, Amiroodin Tyebji, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, G. N. Nadkerney, P. E. R. Khote, S. D. Khote, Dewji Odhowji, Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Drs. A. D. Mody, Framji Shapoorji, Shuntaram Vithal, Muntri, N. B. Nayak, and H. B Nayak.

At the outset Mr. James intimated to those present that the committees should appoint their own chairman, who was directly responsible to Mr. Mody, the District Plague Officer. If there were any complaints the members of the committee should hear them, with Mr. DuBoulay, at the Town Hall. Mr. James then produced a map, and pointed out the district for which the committees were to be formed. The members of the committees had the option to select localities best suited to them.

CHOWPATTY SECTION (West).—Bounded on the north by Kennedy Bridge Road, on the west by Gamdavi Road, on the south by Queen's Road, and on the east by Railway.

Committee:—Messrs. Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, Ghellabhoy Harridas, Kumroodin Ameeroodin, Ballaji Abbaji Bhagwat, T. J. Desai, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Rev Dr. Mackichan, and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

CHOWPATTY SECTION (East).—Bounded on the north by Girgaum Back Road, on the east by Churney Road, on the south and west by Railway Lines.

Committee:—Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Drs. Muntri, N. B. Nayak, Harischandra, Messrs. N. B. Kolasker, P. R. Telang, Kalyanji Naranji, P. B. Joshee, H. S. Dikshit, and Narayen Balkrishna.

KHETWADY SECTION (Proper).—Bounded on the north by Khetwady Back Road, on the east by Ardeshir Dady Street, on the south by Khetwady Main Road and Girgaum Back Road, and on the west by Churney Road and 3rd Parsee Wada.

Committee:—Drs. Framji Shapoorji, Cawasji Edulji Dadachanji, Ardeshir D. Mody, Ardeshir H. Ghasvalla, John DaCunha, Messrs. Kalabhoy Laloobhoy, F. K. Banaji, Pallonji P. Cooper, Bomonji B. Cooper, and P. Muncherji.

KHETWADY SECTION (CHUNA BHUTTY).—Bounded on the north by Grant Road, on the east by Churney Road and 3rd Parsee Wada, on the south by Girgaum Back Road, and on the west by Khetwady Bridge Road.

Committee:—Messrs. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Shamrao Vithal, D. P. Kirtioskar, D. A. Khore, D. A. Idgunji, M. R. Bodas, M. P. Barve, H. M. Pranjape, Narotum Morarji and Dr. DeSilva.

KHETWADY (north).—Bounded on the north by Grant Road, on the east by Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the west by Churney Road, and on the south by Khetwady Back Road.

Committee.—Messrs. Ameerudin Tyebji, Syaji Nagoji, Shefee Kumroodin Tyebjee.

GIRGAUM SECTION (Cemetery.)—Bounded on the north by Girgaum Road, on the west by Churney Road, on the south by Queen's Road, and on the east by Thakordwar Road.

Committee:—Messrs. K. B. Setna, F. Kanga, S. Kanga, Byramji Dadabhoy, Dr. G. Paday, and

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

THE price of Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 112. French Rentes remained at 103 1-4 ex; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher at 25·31 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. declined 3-16 per cent. to £63 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 37-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 per cent. which was also the rate on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was 1-16d. more in value at 25 1-2d. per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent higher at 55 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·83 3-4 dollars. Braziers Copper was quoted at £5.

About £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England to-day. Consols continued at 112. There was a drop of 1 1-2 centime in Parish Exchange on London to 25·29 1-2 fcs., but no change in French Rentes at 103¼ ex. In 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities there was an advance of 3-16 per cent. to £63 7-16; while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still quoted at 1s. 3 7-16d. Bar Silver further advanced 1-16d. to 25 9-16d. per oz., but declined 1-8 cent. in New York at 54 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 368. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwarp, business done via the Canal in a quiet market. For White Karachi Wheat 33 1-2s. per 492 lbs. was quoted, March-April shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and for White Delhi Wheat, 34 3-4s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening. Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports, 10,000 bales. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 19-64d. for March and 3 5-16d. for July-August deliveries. Spot prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Prices both spot and for arrival showed no change in Liverpool to-day, the market closing quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Exports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The total sales for the week ending yesterday were 53,300 bales, being 8,000 bales less than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 77,000 bales; and the week's Imports 19,000 bales, at 83,000 bales. The total stock increased by 3,000 bales, and stood last evening at 1,214,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; Futures were higher by one point both for June and September, at 5·99 and 6·02 cents per lb., respecttvely. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales.

To-day there was a drop in both June and September Futures of 4 points, to 5·95 and 5·98 cents per lb., respectively. Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-8 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 17,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,890,000 bales, compared with 9,720,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the market has been steady to-day, without change in prices. A moderate business transpired, the Mills having purchased 1,350 bales, and Exporters 2,050 bales; total, 3,400 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,749 bales.
Wheat	12,099 cwts.
Linseed	3,300 "
Rapeseed	2,256 "
Gingellyseed	3,445 "
Castorseed	1,787 "
Rice	2,025 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s, 4 1-16d. for three months, sight credits. A moderate amount of business was reported, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·09½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a very quiet market with quotations given at 95 5-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 7-8 for Account, with 88 for 3 per cents.

SHARES are dull. New Indian Press are 1 1-4 higher, and Manockjee Petit Mill Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

German mail steamer Barbarossa from Australia and mail steamer Verona from Bombay arrived.

MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	25 1-2

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co.

450—2578-98—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451—2579-98—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—P R and Kolah, B and Kanga—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M.

2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Atmaram—M N Sacklatwalla.

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishunker Rutonji and others vs Thakorsey Khetsey—Payne G and S.

30-97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudew Moreshanker Patvardhan vs Janardhan Vensyeck Josi—Dikshit and D.

4-98—Little and Co—Lalkibai widow vs Mahalaxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.

668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

253-97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar Vora and others—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

239-96—Roughton and S—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford B and Co. and Dickshit and D.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March, 1898, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	50,000	2,09,000	4,000	2,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	453	9	570
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	4,52,745	14,81,717	37,293	19,71,755
Total for 9 weeks ...	5,02,745	16,90,717	41,293	22,34,755
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	77,393	1,87,197	2,888	2,67,978
Per mile of Ry do.	169	406	6	581
Total to corresponding date do.	8,94,749	16,55,330	43,779	25,93,858

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,978
Ditto. to date ..... " 3,59,103

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ARTHUR—February 23, at Normandy Park, Guildford, the wife of Sigismund Arthur, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOCQUET—NEILD—March 3, at St Pancras Parish Church Harry Claude, eldest son of Roscoe Bocquet, Esq, C I E, late of Lahore, India, to Lucy Eleanor, third daughter of Frederick Neild, Esq, of 37, Tavistock-square, and late of Buenos Ayres.

CHEKE—VAUX—February 16, at East Harrington Church, Co Durham, Edward George Cheke, Royal Artillery, only son of the late Surgeon-Major G N Cheke, Bengal Medical Staff, to Ethel Maud, only daughter of Edwin Vaux, Esq, J P, of Herrington Hall, Sunderland.

DIXON—McNAIR—March 2, at St Helen's, North Kensington, Frederic Percival Dixon Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Percival Rudgard Dixon, to Mildred Helen, fourth daughter of George Best McNair, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.

DEATHS.

BIRD—February 27, at Slatwoods, East Cowes, Samuel Bird, late of Calcutta, aged 76.

BRODIE—March 1, at Las Palmas, Alexander Kenneth Brodie, of 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, third son of the late Kenneth Sutherland Brodie, of Bagombury, India.

HERVEY—February 28, at 20, Germinia-road, Balham, S W, Emily Sophia, widow of Major-General Albert Hervey, Madras Army, aged 76.

KEIR—February 26, at Folkestone, George Lawrence Keir, Captain, I S C, aged 61.

LYSAGHT—February 27, at Ealing, Adelaide, widow of James Lysaght, Esq, and daughter of the late Major-Gen Alexander Beatson, H E I C S, Governor of St. Helena, aged 82.

MALLESON—March 1, at 27, West Cromwell-road, S W, Colonel George Bruce Malleson, C S I.

PUGH—February 24, at 71, Nilson-road, West Kensington, George Pugh, late of Bombay and Mining-lane, aged 65.

SALMON—March 2, at Perth, Major George Paris Salmon, late Bengal Artillery, H E I C S, aged 84.

SCOTT—February 20, at 32, Rutland-road, Bedford, at the residence of her son, Eliza, widow of Major-General R W S Scott, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery, and last surviving daughter of the late Lieut-General Sir William Whish, K C B, Bengal Artillery, aged 75.

SHORTT—February 22, at Fairfield, near Dumfries, Colonel W Y Herries Shortt, late of Bombay Staff Corps, aged 71.

WRATISLAW—March 1, at Alverstoke, Lieutenant-Colonel Marc Henry Wratislaw, late 22nd Regt Madras Infantry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has passed the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten, and is justified in giving us a portion of his recollections in this delightful volume, *Auld Lang Syne*. We are sorry to read the somewhat paradoxical statement in the preface that it is the outcome of the venerable author's decline in health. His doctor's prescription was perfect rest, no trafficking with books or proof-sheets. He might have acted like the church historian Neander, under similar circumstances. That worthy begged of the doctor a great favour to be allowed to take with him one work to while away his time. On the morning of his patient's departure the doctor saw a cart laden with heavy folios, and asked for the explanation with a look of surprise and displeasure reminding him of his promise to take only one work. "Yes, doctor," replied the professor innocently, "you allowed me one work, so I thought I might take the Fathers with me to Karlsbad." So our professor might have taken with him only "one work," his own "Sacred Books of the East" in forty-nine odd volumes for his enforced holiday! But, as he says, his conscience would not allow this. So he lighted upon a very happy way out of the difficulty. He was not forbidden to write; and he took up pen and paper and began to jot down some recollections of former years. The task was evidently a pleasant one, and met with encouragement from the public, for we all enjoyed the autobiographical articles in *Cosmopolis*. They have now grown into a goodly sized volume, which by no means satisfies our desire for more intimate acquaintance with the Professor and his friends. We have read every line of it with the greatest interest. It is a pleasure to him, though often a sad pleasure, to live the old time over again, to look once more at dear faces, to feel the touch of a vanished hand, and hear a voice that is still. His interest in India and sympathy for the noble work of reform and amelioration which some high-minded men and women of India have taken in hand in the present generation are well-known, and his impressions of them if recorded would be valuable reading. Some years ago he made a very felicitous speech on this subject before an audience of his own countrymen in London, and what he said in that speech makes us wish to have more in the same line. His name is almost a household word in India, and "Max Muller Bhai" is an endearing appellation among Hindus. They would therefore welcome his reminiscences of their best fellow countrymen.

Professor Max Muller begins with his "musical recollections" which give us glimpse of all the greatest masters of music in this century, with most of whom he was happily on terms of intimacy. He cherishes still a bit of paper on which one evening Mendelssohn, Liszt, David, Kallinods, and Heller, wrote their names for him after they had been playing quartettes at the musical house of Carey, who was himself a pupil of David. With his strong musical proclivities and early musical environment it was natural that he at one time had thought of a musical career in life. But Mendelssohn dissuaded him. There was another consideration that induced him to turn to English literature and science. "There was much deafness in my family. My mother became deaf when she was still quite young, my grandmother, several of my uncles and cousins, all had lost their hearing; and this induced me, young as I was, to choose a profession which would be possible even if I should share the same misfortune. I could not think of medicine, or law, or the church—so I said to myself, turn to Greek and Latin, try to be a scholar. A professorship was my highest ambition, but I thought that even if that should fail, I might find a quiet Benedictine cell somewhere and support myself by my pen." Thus narrowly did England escape losing one of its best naturalised sons, and a great ornament of her literature and thought during the present century. In another place in his essay on Benison, Max Muller has related the story of how that kind scholar-diplomatist used all his influence at the English court and obtained for him a "solid block of work" to be hewn into a lasting memorial of his own genius as well as of the generosity and literary patronage of the munificent East India Company—hallowed be its memory for literary munificence! How many noble monuments of its solicitude for Oriental letters and art are there reposing in their stately dress of calf and morocco in our fine libraries. We are afraid the present India Office has but little to show for its love of literature in later times. However, to return to Max Muller, he kept hewing at his "block" in his Anglo-German Workshop for more than forty years and produced the *editio princeps* of the Rig Veda. But Benison had told him while assigning him the block, "Mind you give us now and then chips from your workshop." This advice, too, of his friend he followed with the result that these "Chips from a German Workshop" are now famous over the whole English-speaking world and have been translated into German itself.

All the while that Max Muller was engaged upon his work of interpreting the religious language and philosophy of ancient India to the Western world, he was not living, as he feared he might have to, in a Benedictine cell away from the society of men of action as well of letters. It has been his singular good fortune to come in contact with all that was best in the aristocracy of intellect, birth and power in his generation in England and Europe. Hence his life is by no means merely a history of his books, nor his recollections merely those of brother scholars. His recollections of the various great royal personages with whom he came in contact fill two chapters and are interesting. He relates a very curious story of the Crown Prince of Germany, later the Emperor Frederick III. Max Muller once entertained him with his son, the present Emperor, and the Prince of Wales at his college, All Souls. "I took a tumbler of the old ale myself and drank to the health of the "three Emperors." The Crown Prince did not see what I meant, and asked again and again, "But how so?" "The future German Emperor," I said, "the future Emperor of India (the Prince of Wales), and in the very distant future, the third Emperor of Germany. The Crown Prince smiled, but an expression of seriousness or displeasure passed over his face showing me that I touched a sensitive nerve." But still more interesting than these recollections of royalties are his reminiscences of the great literary men of the Victorian Era in England, with most or all of whom he was on intimate terms. Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Clough among the poets, and Carlyle, Ruskin, Froude, Stanley, Maurice, Kingsley among the prose writers were among his more or less familiar friends, and since they are all gone but one, Max Muller gives his impressions of them freely. A kindly genial vein runs through all his remarks, and it is rarely that one perceives a little harshness. Curiously enough this exception is in the case of a living man, Ruskin. Of him our author speaks very kindly indeed and in terms of high admiration. But he makes a suggestion about his later eccentricities which might have been left unsaid. Kingsley and Froude were Max Muller's most intimate friends and heroes, and his accounts of them add considerably to our high estimation of them. Of Froude he tells a very touching story which made him think highly of English charity and generosity. Froude was unfortunately poor during his early career and had to struggle hard. "Froude had to sell his books one by one, and was trying hard to support himself by his pen. This was then not so easy a matter as it is now. At that very time, however, I received a cheque for £200 from an unknown hand, with a request that I would hand it to Froude to show him that he had friends and sympathisers who would not forsake him. It was not till many years later that I discovered the donor, and Froude was then able to return him the money which at the time had saved him from drowning. I should like to mention the name, but that kind friend in need is no longer among the living, and I have a feeling that even now he would wish his name to remain unknown. This is by no means the only instance of true English generosity which I have met with. But at the time I confess I was surprised, for I yet did not know how much of secret goodness, how much of secret strength is in England, how much of that real public spirit, of that chivalrous readiness to do good and resist evil without lifting the vizor. Froude had a hard struggle before him, and being a very sensitive man he suffered keenly." There is a similar story of anonymous generosity and relief in the life of Jowett, who was a poor struggling scholar in his early days and was relieved by a gift of several pounds from a secret benefactor, who afterwards turned out to be Dr. Greenhill.

ALMOST every time that a Frontier campaign is entered upon the various ways in which justification for it is sought include the statement that it will permanently pacify the particular region invaded, if not the whole of the border. The frequency with which such prophecies are falsified is illustrated by the fact that in the Farewell Order he has addressed to the Army in India, Sir George White refers to at least half-a-dozen trans-border campaigns which have occurred during his five years' command. The late Commander-in-Chief speaks of the British and Native troops in these campaigns as "having acquitted themselves so as to secure prompt success in every single instance." If Sir George White regards the Tirah campaign as having been promptly successful, he must stand almost alone in that opinion, although no one will dispute the premise that the troops acquitted themselves well in that as in the other campaigns which have marked the period of the now expired Command. There can be no doubt that certain radical defects in the organisation of the Tirah expedition have somewhat impaired the high professional reputation of the late Commander-in-Chief, and its conduct has had a similar effect on the reputation of his successor, Sir William Lockhart, as a successful frontier campaigner. The admitted mistakes of the expedition have, no doubt, led to the suggestions as to the future contained in the Farewell Order. While giving the Army well merited praise Sir George bluntly declares that the uniformity of training which is so marked in the case of the Cavalry and the Artillery is still wanting in the Infantry. "Although brilliant exceptions exist," says the Order, "the bulk of our Infantry are insufficiently trained in the theory and practice of hill warfare—the class of service for which the most constant and the most severe calls are made on our Army." While admitting that at very many stations no ground exists where this can be practically taught, Sir George White points out that there are others, especially those in the hills, where full opportunity for such training is afforded. He recommends that in these latter cantonments "the troops should be worked more consistently and for longer hours over the most difficult ground available, and practised in all the requirements and incidents of hill warfare, so that the officers and men may not only be acquainted with the theory of hill fighting, but may also be at all times kept physically fit for it by constant practice." This is sound advice, and if some of the money squandered in needless expeditions had been expended upon training in time of peace, the physique and efficiency of the Army would have greatly benefited. The need for training in hill country forcibly impressed itself upon General Galacre while he was in command of the Bombay District. The manœuvres conducted in the spring of 1896 at Khandalla afforded an example of the benefits of this class of training which would probably have borne fruit in other District Commands but for the heavy demands entailed upon the taxpayer by the recent frontier expeditions. However, the difficulty in obtaining special grants for District mobilisations in hill stations is not an insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of the advice given by Sir George White, so far as the regiments or detachments in many of the hill cantonments are concerned. The parade ground is not the only place where training should be given to an Army which, when called upon for field service, has to undergo the fatigues of campaigning in mountainous country with enemies who content themselves with guerilla fighting and eschew pitched battles. One of the most noteworthy features of Sir George White's quinquennium has been the extent to which it has been necessary to indent upon the Army for campaigns of a different kind to those with which the profession of arms is usually associated. The retiring Commander-in-Chief is therefore quite justified in expressing his sense of "the loyalty and devotion to the interests of the State with which the officers and soldiers, both British and Native, have come forward to help the civil administration in an arduous struggle with famine and plague."

AT a time when the heavy cost of the plague operations in Bombay has brought down the Municipal balances to a figure very much below the average amount, it would be well if the Corporation would take in hand the question of water-waste prevention with more serious endeavour to remedy this evil than has hitherto been evinced. In abandoning the present system of unlimited supply for payment by consumption the Corporation would be carrying out the recommendations of successive Municipal Commissioners and Water Engineers. Its effect in reducing the waste that is now going on would undoubtedly be great, and the landlord interest ought no longer to stand in the way of a change the desirability of which is emphasised by the present unhealthy condition of the city, largely brought about by the excessive saturation of the subsoil. An example of the salutary effect of metres in diminishing waste is shown by the fact that in one large chawl where as an experiment a metre has been put in, the consumption went down to 16 gallons per head as against an average total consumption of 40 gallons per head. The supply daily poured into the city is no less than 36,000,000 gallons, and competent authorities put down at least one-third of this total as being absorbed in preventible waste. Automatically closing taps have been tried, but the people, in their desire to see the tap running all day long, break them. A waste preventive staff exists, but owing to the curious provision of the Act of 1888, which precludes the Magistrate's Courts from taking the evidence of Municipal servants in prosecutions, the attempt to obtain convictions against those who wantonly waste water is beset with so many difficulties that it has long been given up in despair. The waste greatly increases the working expenses in connection with the supply, and, as a consequence, in order to make the system pay its way, trade is needlessly taxed. The mills have to pay 12 annas per thousand gallons—which is fully double what they would be charged if all consumers paid by metre.

ADEN now being free of small-pox, clean Bills of Health are now issued from that port.

H. M. S. VICTORIOUS arrived at Colombo on the 15th inst. The Russian cruiser Vladimir Monomach entered the port the same day.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Shannon were Rear-Admiral Douglas, who has been appointed to succeed his Excellency Rear-Admiral Drummond of the East India Station, and Mrs. and Miss Douglas.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Goolam Hossein Sheik Hoosein and eight others stood charged with rioting near the Grant Road Mahomedan Plague Hospital. With the exception of accused No. 4, who was discharged at the previous hearing of the case, they were all convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Ahmed Sooltan and Pandoo Ganoo, two of the rioters, who attacked the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade and assaulted Inspector Flanagan, were both found guilty. Ahmed was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Pandoo, who was a lad of fifteen years, was sentenced to recieve twelve stripes.

THE Royal Indian Marine Ship Dalhousie will leave Bombay for Calicut and Rangoon on Tuesday, the 5th April next.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL, the author of the poem on "The Arts of India," has addressed some learned and suggestive lines to the India students of London. The poem is too long to quote

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAR EAST.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent says the demands made by France, which China has complied with, are calculated to check the proposed British acquisition of Kowloon, and the extension of the Burmese Railway into Yunnan.

The *Times*, commenting on this, says it may be necessary to explain to China that she cannot settle with a third Power questions affecting immediately our possessions in the East.

LATER.

The statement made that China had complied with the French demands is premature, as up to the present China has refused.

A semi-official Note issued in Paris denies that the French Chargé d'Affairs at Peking has used threats in connection with the demands made by France.

The Note adds that the negotiations in connection with the demands are proceeding in Paris between M. Hanotaux and the Chinese Minister.

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

The St. Petersburg official "Messenger" states that Russia is withdrawing from active interference in the Korea, hoping that the latter will be able to proceed alone, but if the independence of Korea is endangered, Russia will protect her own rights and interests.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese Loan has been issued in London and Berlin.

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

The Japanese elections show a small majority for the Government.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION TO TURKEY.

Yielding to a direct appeal from the Sultan, the Tsar has agreed to abandon the Russian claim to be paid the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity from the Greek indemnity.

It is believed that Russia hopes thereby to facilitate the candidacy of Prince George for the Governorship of Crete.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Turkey is moving large bodies of troops to the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarians are in consequence much excited.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Dervishes are advancing again after halting at El Aliab.

A fight is expected to take place on Sunday or Monday.

DEBATE ON THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

During the debate on the Naval Estimates in the Commons, last night, Mr. Goschen mentioned that eight battleships and cruisers and eight torpedo-boat destroyers were building in English yards for Japan, and two for China.

INCREASE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A Bill has been introduced into the American Congress to increase the United States Army to 103,000 men.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

A bulletin has been issued stating that Mr. Gladstone is returning from Bournemouth to Hawarden and that his health has not improved.

THE BRITISH MOVE OUT TO MEET THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

After service in the British Camp, this morning, the troops sang "God Save the Queen" and then started to march up the River Atbara to the Hudi Forts to meet the Dervishes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

FURTHER TIME WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Fifty-eight Afridi hostages left Jamrud for Peshawar on Friday under an escort.

Private O'Donnell, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish, was accidentally shot by a comrade on Thursday night at Ghulloo Kadzai.

More heavy rain is reported in the Bara Valley and the Khyber.

A telegram dated Mamani, March 19th, says there was a heavy hailstorm to day accompanied by thunder. The river is still in flood, and it is very cold.

All is quiet.

A Zakakhel messenger came in to Colonel Aslam Khan at Landikotal on Friday, to ask for three more days' grace for collecting rifles and cash for the fine.

Two more Khyber Rifles deserters came in to Landikotal yesterday and reported more coming in with the rifles to-day.

A Mamani telegram of the 20th runs:—A Camp occupied by road coolies was fired into last night, two men being killed.

DEPARTURE OF THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Sir George and Lady White embarked last night on the Massilia for England. There was a large gathering to say good-bye.

The White testimonial amounts to five hundred pounds with which a portrait of Sir George for presentation to Lady White is to be purchased.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Legislative Council business to-morrow comprises the presentation of the Budget; passing of the Post-office Bill, the presentation of Stamps Bill, the passing of the Small Cause Court Bill, and introduction of bills to amend the Contract Act, and to make further provision relating to insolvency.

THE REFORM OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill was introduced into the Bengal Council yesterday, and the Lieutenant-Governor announced the intention to sit day by day when the Bill comes to be referred to Select Committee to enable it to be fully discussed and all objections heard.

THE STATUS OF VOLUNTEERS.

At an inspection of Volunteers, yesterday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie announced that a scheme is in progress for improving the general status of volunteering in Calcutta.

THE BUDGET.

RUMOURED ACTION FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Up to Friday the impression in bazaar here was that no move would be announced at to-morrow's Council regarding currency. On Saturday, however, it was strangely rumoured that a loan is to be issued and action taken. There is considerable excitement in the market in consequence.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne left Poona by a special train, this evening, at 10-15, for Calcutta, travelling via Dhond, Manmar, and Jubulpur. He was accompanied by Lady Nairne, Major and Mrs. Mercer, Captain Nairne, and a large number of followers. There were present on the station to see them off: Major-General Duncan, who assumes command of the Forces, Bombay; General Hogg, who commands the Poona District; General Curteis; Surgeon-major-General and Mrs. Churchill; Colonel Whitby; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Addison; Captain Church; Colonel Creagh; the Hon. Mr. Crowe; Lieutenant Wilkinson; Captain McWhinnie; Colonel Burlton Bennett, etc.

General Nairne was repeatedly garlanded on his way to the carriage, and left under a salute of fog signals arranged by the station staff. The usual salute will be fired to-morrow.

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

INSPECTION BY GENERAL DUNCAN.

Major-General Duncan, commanding the Poona District, inspected the Poona Volunteers, yesterday. When the General, accompanied by Captain McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Duncan, Aide-de-Camp, arrived on the ground, the Volunteers presented arms, and the Band played the National Anthem. The General then inspected the Corps minutely and afterwards put them into various drills, which were carried out better than last year.

The Corps then formed up on three sides of the square, and the General advanced and made the following remarks: Colonel Whiting, Officers and Volunteers,—I must congratulate you upon the very marked—I may say great—improvement which has taken place in the drill since remarked last year. There is an improvement in the way you handle your arms; but I don't like to hear—in fact it makes one mad to hear—your Adjutant and markers shouting "right, left, right, left." You must remember that such things should be practised and are admissible on the drill ground, but not when you appear before your General. The marching was better than last year. The battalion, taking it altogether, was very well turned out; but one thing certainly requires mention: I can see your pouches are sadly in want of elbow grease. However, I consider you have turned out very well for Volunteers. You must always remember that the defence of the Empire rests in a measure upon you. I also note with pleasure the marked improvement in the attendance. In short, I congratulate you generally on the improvements you have shown.

RESULTS OF THE RIFLE MEETING.

Following are the principal prize-winners in the recent Poona Volunteers Rifle Meeting:—The Meakin Challenge Shield was won by F Company with 80 points—Shield and Rs. 54; E and C Company dividing the second prize.

Lord Harris Challenge Cup, won by E company, 50 points—cup, and Rs. 54.

Palanpur Plate, won by Ccompany, 95 points—Plate, and Rs. 54.

The Association Gold Medal won by Volunteer DeSilva; Silver medal by Lance-Corporal Hewitt; and Bronze medal by Volunteer Ruttonjee Kalapesi.

In All Comers' Match, Sergeant-Instructor Wilson, Poona Volunteers, 33 points, won the cup, and Rs. 35; Sergeant Clarke, Poona Volunteers, 33 points, won the cup, and Rs. 25.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY OFFICER.

PESHAWAR, MARCH 20.

Lieutenant Cockcraft, Bombay Commissariat Department, died, this morning, of meningitis, at Nowshera.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. AND MRS. KIRKHAM.

A few days since a meeting of some of the friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham was held at the Native General Library, Poona, under the presidency of Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to give an "Evening party" to the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham on the eve of their departure from India, after a useful career extending over thirty-seven years, and if subscriptions permit, to present them with souvenirs in the shape of tea service, etc., as a small token of their appreciation of the services rendered by both to the cause of female education and social progress among the natives of this country.

A committee of management, with Messrs V. N., Pathak, K. N. Sane, and S. R. Halwalne, as secretaries was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The "Evening party" comes off on the 26th instant, at the Hirabag Town Hall, Poona.

The following gentlemen have already subscribed to the Fund:—

	Rs.
Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Readmony Knight ...	25
Sardar Khan B. Dorabji Padumji ...	50
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade ...	30
Miss A. Hurford ...	20
Miss Bhors ...	5
Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar ...	35
Rao Bahadur G. A. Mankar ...	20
Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide ...	20
Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar ...	20
Dewan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudeen ...	30
Prof. A. V. Kathawate ...	25
Prof. G. V. Karkare ...	20
Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak ...	30
Rao Saheb K. N. Sane ...	25
Rao Saheb R. S. Takli ...	25
Mr. N. B. Devdhar ...	5
Mr. N. J. Ratnagar (Bombay) ...	20
Mr. E. M. Wacha and friends (Bombay) ...	15
Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna ...	10
Mr. M. H. Kanga and friends ...	11
Mr. V. G. Apte ...	5

V. N. PATHAK,
K. N. SANE,
S. R. HATVALNE,
Hony. Secretaries.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour, on Saturday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 23rd February, calling at Queenstown on the 25th, Gibraltar 1st March, Malta on the 5th, Port Said on the 8th, Suez on the 9th, and Aden on the 13th instant. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 49 officers, 6 ladies, and 7 children, 4 warrant officers, 6 women, and 8 children, 1,152 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 women, and 19 children. The Dilwara experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. Subjoined is the list of officers:—

Maj F E Walcott, 2nd York and Lanc Regt
Surgn-Lieut-Col and Mrs E A Mapleton, A M Staff
Maj and Mrs A Eardley Wilmot, R A
Maj and Mrs H T Butcher and 6 children, R A
Maj G W S Hallett, 2nd Rl Scots
Maj E J Sharpe, 1st Middlesex Regt
Capt G E Holland, 2nd R Muns Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs M S C Campbell, R A
Capt and Mrs F C Colomb, I S Corps
Capt B Holloway, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs E M Lachlan, R A
Capt C E Wynell-Mayon, 2nd Border Regt
Capt M E Willoughby, I S Corps
Capt H Rudd, Ord Dept
Capt W B Budds, Ord Dept
Capt E W Verner, 1st Norfolk Regt
Capt C E Gordon, 1st Gordon High
Capt D Darrock, 2nd A and S High
Lieut G R Macnab, 1st Gordon High
Lieut W C Little, R M L Inf
Lieut V G H Rickard, 2nd Muns Fus
Lieut and Mrs W C C Ash, 1st Middlesex Regt
Lieut J H Deane, 1st Hants Regt
Surg-Lieut E W W Cochrane, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut J C Laing, I M S
Surg-Lieut A H Morris, A M Staff
Lieut A T Penny, 1st Hants Regt
Lieut C H B Garrett, 2nd R Muns Fus
Surg-Lieut L Delany, I M Staff
Surg-Lieut J W F Raitt, I M Staff
Surg-Lieut S R Douglas, I M Staff
Surg-Lieut E J D'Meara, I M Staff
Surg-Lieut P H Chitale, I M S
Surg-Lieut W H Cox, I M S
Surg-Lieut R F Baird, I M S
2nd Lieut W M Warburton, R A
2nd Lieut F C A Macnab, 1st K Kest Regt
2nd Lieut G N Simms, 2nd R Muns Fus
2nd Lieut J D Grant, Unattached List
2nd Lieut S B Combe, Unattached List
2nd Lieut M A Hamer, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H L Dyce, Utattached List
2nd Lieut G Marchant, Unattached List
2nd Lieut D C Crombie, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G W Ross, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H T Raban, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R J C Burke, Unattached List
Rev M Powley, acting C of E Chaplain
Rev A E O'Gara, R C Chaplain

MILITARY NEWS.

2ND LIEUTENANT W. F. ADAIR, Unattached List, attached 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry, having completed a year's duty with a British Regiment, is posted to the 30th Bombay Infantry, and will proceed to join the Depot of that Regiment at Karachi.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

Plague and riots do not seem to interfere with the weekly meetings, and Saturday's races were as well attended as ever. Fields were larger than the previous week, and racing was on the whole good. Only one more meeting is the rumour. What are the sporting public to do with themselves on Saturday afternoons during the hot weather? These weekly gatherings are very pleasant—cannot the Gymkhana see their way to running a meeting or two when the W. I. T. C. have finished? The stakes need not be large—Rs. 49 is quite enough. But about Saturday's racing. The card opened with a selling race, for which Ussuf was made a strong favourite—why nobody seemed to know, except he was in with a light weight. He finished nowhere, Exile winning easily, with Esoor second. "The Chinchpoogli Plate" let in an outsider in Chahvan, whom Greenhalgh managed to squeeze home by a bit of good riding by half-a-length in front of Chester, the favourite. The Galloway Handicap was won by a head by Fleetwing from Nancy, the latter running a very game pony. The Bagdad Stakes was the prettiest race of the afternoon, Atlas winning half-a-length from Hyderi, who came with a great rush at the finish and beat Ascot a short head for second place. The Losers' Handicap was a gift for Malta, who cantered in by himself. Liverpool again proved what a game pony he is by winning the Gulf Plate from Maurice, Greenhalgh receiving quite an ovation on his return to the paddock. The last race of the afternoon was a match between Centaur and Governor. Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on the former, who fully justified the confidence which the public displayed by winning easily. Following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"The Selling Race." Distance—½ mile. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. ponies. Ponies 13-2 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; ponies landed since 1st August 1897, 7lbs.

Mr S A W's g a p Exile, 9st 11lb, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr James' bl a p Esoor, 8st 13lb, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Fischer's c a p Busreh, 8st 3lb, Jakoo ... 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a p Ussuf, 7st 3lb, Heerco ... 0
Mr B A Davur's g a p Mushoor, 9st 8lb, Namah ... 0

Betting: Evens on Ussuf; 3 to 1 Exile and Esoor; and 4 to 1 Busreh.

Exile jumped off with a lead and won from start to finish easily, Esoor beating Busreh by a length for second place. Time—55secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Chinchpoogly Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab galloways, 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1897 and which have not won a race value Rs. 80. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.

Mr D D's g a p Chahvan, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester, 7st 6lbs, Heeroo ... 2
Mr M's a g Bassam, 8st 8lbs, Bamah ... 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a g Ranger, 8st 6lbs, Muttoo ... 0
Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate, 8st 10lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's b a p Caledonia, 8st, Ahmed ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Chester; 2 to 1 Magistrate; 3 to 1 Chahvan; and 6 to 1 the others.

Magistrate led to the bend, where Chester came out and joined him, closely followed by Chahvan. Chahvan came with a great rush at the finish and beat the favourite by half-a-length; some distance between second and third. Time 1m. 8secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap." Distance 7 furlongs, Rs. 200. For all galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 80) at the Bombay Extra Meeting 1897-98. Handicap.

H H Aga Khan, b a us m Fleetwing, 9st 8lbs, Aga Shah ... 1
Col J Monteith, b a us m Nancy, 9st 5lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr R P Kapadia's c a us g Freddie, 10st 3lbs, Capt Peyton ... 0
Messrs Franklin's and Gordon's b a us p Tyro, 7st. 7lbs., Native ... 0
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 6st 12lbs, Heeroo ... 0

Betting: Evens on Fleetwing; 6 to 4 Nancy; 4 to 1 Freddie; and 6 to 1 the others.

Rishan made the pace to the bend, where Fleetwing and Nancy came away; and after a great race up the straight, the former won by a neck. Time—1min. 37secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Bagdad Stakes." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August 1897. W. A. Penalties.—Winner of race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances.—Galloways, 7lbs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 9st 7lb, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 8st 5lb, Soda ... 2
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmad's g a h Ascot, 8st 12lb, Aga S Shah ... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Persimon, 8st 10lb, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr A Tamini's g a g Rubdan, 8st 10lb, Gunja ... 0
Mr Mahomed bin Hajee Abdoola's g a h Tigris, 8st 12lb, Ahmed ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Atlas; 2 to 1 Ascot; 6 to 1 Persimon and Rubdon; 10 to 1 the others.

Rubdon went away with a great lead, but came back to his field at the 5-furlong post, where Ascot took up the running, with Atlas close up at the bend. Persimon came out and joined them. A great race up the straight between Atlas and Ascot proved the former the better horse, and Hyderi, an outsider, came with a great rush at the finish, and beat Ascot by a head for second place. Time—1min. 56secs.

5TH RACE—"The Losers' Handicap." Distance—6 furlongs, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab and C B ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 80 or over at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1897-98.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, C B Mahomed ... 1
Mr B's g a p The Clown, 7st 5lbs, Heeroo ... 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 9st 3lbs, Soda ... 0
Mr F N D'Sa's c a p Bonny Boy, II, 7st 3lbs, Jakoo ... 0
Chief of Kagal's b a p Good Luck, 6st, Native ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 The Clown; 2 to 1 Pretender and Malta; and 5 to 1 the others.

Malta went away at the start and led the field from the post, winning easily by 2 lengths from The Clown. Time—1min. 23 1-2secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Gulf Plate." Distance—1 1-2 mile. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab horses which have not won a race value Rs. 800 at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1897-98.

Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 8st 5lb, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice, 7st 3lb, Gunga ... 2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 9st 4lb, Aga S Shah ... 0
Capt Peyton's br a gelding Topthorne, 8st 13lb, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 7st 10lb, Heeroo ... 0
Mr D D's b a h Almonium, 7st 8lb, Native ... 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a g Manilla, 7st 6lb, Motar ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 Helios and Liverpool; 4 to 1 Topthorne; 6 to 1 Showiman; and any price the others.

Maurice went away pulling double, and led till the 6-furlong post, where he came back to his field. At that point Helios and Topthorn showed up. At the bend the former dropped back beaten, and Topthorne, Maurice, and Liverpool came up to the straight together, Greenhalgh by a fine bit of riding getting Liverpool first past the judge's box half-a-length in front of Maurice.—Time 2m. 58 1-2secs.

7TH RACE—"Match." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs 300 a side.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 9st 10lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr P F Fisher's c a g Governor, 10st 4lbs, Owner ... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Centaur, and 2 to 1 Governor.

Centaur won very easily by two lengths.—Time 1min. 9secs.

THE PROPOSED CURRENCY INQUIRY.

SIR,—I observe that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association supports the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which advocates that "the whole question of Indian Currency and Finance should be made the subject of another full and exhaustive inquiry of the same nature as that instituted by the Herschell Committee." (I quote from the "Madras Mail" telegram of 15th instant.) Another full and exhaustive inquiry! I absolutely deny that any such inquiry was ever made. To go into particulars would occupy far too much of your space, and I would refer anyone interested in the subject to my chapter on "The Indian Silver question" in gold, spirit, and coffee planting in Mysore (Archibald Constable and Co., 1894). Had a full and exhaustive inquiry ever been made, I cannot believe that the currency measure would ever have passed into law. For it could certainly have been proved had representatives of the producers of India been called before Lord Herschell's Committee, that, to quote from my chapter, "the policy of the Government, and the possibility of its being further pursued (for the Government more than winked that it was aiming at a higher rate than 1s. 4d.) must give that shock to confidence that will repel capital and injure credit." "Money in India continues extremely tight and difficult to obtain on loan on any terms," says the writer of the "Weekly Financial Review" of the "Madras Mail" of the 17th instant. And there is no prospect of change, for, as the Liberals are responsible for initiating the currency policy, and the Unionists for maintaining it, neither side naturally are inclined to admit that they have been perfect—well, not very wise men, to put it in the mildest way.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore, March 18.

THE PLAGUE.

PLAGUE ON THE MAIL STEAMER.

The English mail steamer Shannon, Captain F. Cole, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Aden, had a suspicious case of plague on board, the patient being Mr. H. Blandford, an Eurasian of the Postal Sorting Department. On the 13th instant, some dead rats were found on board in the purser's storeroom, and the next day Mr. Blandford was attacked with fever. The patient was segregated in one of the boats and all necessary precautions were taken. On Saturday, when the mail flag was hoisted on the Town Flagstaff, it was soon followed by the doctor's flag, letter "R," indicating that his presence is required on board. Immediately on her anchoring, Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V.C., Health Officer of the Port, boarded the steamer, and examined the patient, who was removed to St. George's Hospital for observation. Meantime the vessel was placed under quarantine, but the mails and passengers were allowed to land.

EUROPEANS ATTACKED WITH PLAGUE.

Miss Stockbridge, the nurse in charge of the Multani Hospital, has been removed to St. George's Hospital, suffering from plague contracted while nursing patients.

Two more Europeans were removed, on Saturday morning, to the St. George's Hospital from the same house on the Custom Road where three cases occurred two days previously. One patient died in the hospital, Miss Spencer, of Mazagon. One patient was removed from the "Tower House," Colaba.

The Europeans removed from the house opposite the Custom House to St. George's Hospital include Mr. Good, coal-broker, his wife, and Mrs. Gillett and child, the latter being three years of age. Two of the servants in the house were attacked with the disease, dead rats were found, and then Mrs. Good was taken ill, and after that her husband and child. The dwelling has been thoroughly disinfected, and its remaining inmates served with notices to quit immediately. The case from Dockyard Road was that of Mr. Williamson, of the Dockyard staff. In all eleven cases have recently been admitted into St. George's Hospital, five of them being Europeans.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, on Saturday, 151 persons under observation in the Modiklana Camp, and 301 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

In consequence of plague having broken out in the vicinity of the American Maratha Mission School, opposite the Old Byculla Police Office, one hundred and three boys belonging to the school were removed to the Dadur Camp on Friday last.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES.

On Saturday, Mr. DuBoulay again sat at the Town Hall to hear complaints and grant passes. Mr. Lawrence was present in the afternoon to render assistance to him. Professor Muller, Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Rao Bahadur Bhasker Balkrishna attended in the afternoon as Justices of the Peace to attend to complaints, but there was no important work for them to do. Large numbers of people throng the Town Hall daily to get passes; but most of them are disappointed, because they have to go through certain formalities before applying for the pass, and the rules are so strict that Mr. DuBoulay refuses to act on his own responsibility or to take a gentleman's word unless he is a Justice of the Peace. A wealthy Jain shroff wanted to send his men to a village near Bhavnagar. Mr. DuBoulay refused to issue a pass for the village as there are no plague authorities there, but showed his willingness to issue a pass for Bhavnagar. The gentleman was required to produce a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, saying that his men were going to that particular place. The shroff said: "Is not my certificate for my men sufficient? why should I be troubled to go to a Justice of the Peace. I am a large municipal tax-payer, having several properties in my name. Besides, I pay Rs. 1,100 as income-tax." Mr. DuBoulay replied that he did not know all that. The gentleman at once turned to Dr. C. Underwood, who happened to be present, and said that the doctor knew him and he would speak about his respectability and position. Mr. DuBoulay, thereupon, asked Dr. Underwood if he knew the gentleman, and on receiving an affirmative reply, he granted the necessary pass to the gentleman for his servants.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the medical officers of the various districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, showed that in Colaba Dirtrict three cases of plague were detected at Victoria Bunder and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District four cases were recorded as under: One sufferer from plague was found in a dying condition on Waudby Road, and was not removed; one patient died in the Jain Hospital, having been removed from Dwarkadas Street. Two cases were removed from a house on Custom House Road to St. George's Hospital. Two cases from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and three from Albless Hospital were removed, they having been admitted in those institutions from other districts. In the Mandvie ward no cases occurred, but one plague death was recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed two cases and two deaths, Khara Talao section one case and one death, and Bhuleshwar section three cases and three deaths. In the same ward (south) three cases and two deaths were recorded in the Market section, eight cases and no deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and three cases and one death in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (east) Dr. Foy removed four cases; Dr. Mackenzie three cases; Dr. Servai four cases, and Dr. da Costa two cases and certified one death from plague. In the same ward (west), Dr. Shroff removed two cases and certified one death from plague. In E ward three cases and seven deaths were recorded in the Byculla section; two cases and one death in the Mazagon section; no cases and no deaths in the Nagpada section, four cases and three deaths in the Kamatipura section; and no cases and no deaths in the Tardeo section. In the Parel and Mahim wards two cases of plague and four deaths due to the same disease were recorded.

RESIGNATION OF A NURSE.

The head nurse of the Modikhana Camp having resigned, another nurse has been appointed in her place.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Seventy-five deaths were recorded in the various plague hospital, on Saturday, while 1,345 patients are remaining in them.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Friday, was:—Khojas 7, and other nationalities *nil*. Total to date:—Khojas 6,880, and other nationalities 1,744. Grand total 8,624.

SUICIDE BECAUSE OF PLAGUE DEATHS.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Ferguson Road, touching the death of Gungaram Shiva, aged thirty years, a boiler-maker employed in the workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing at Parel, with his brother, who is also employed in the workshops. On Thursday last, deceased's brother, aged about twenty-two years, died of plague, and his sister was attacked with the same disease. This calamity made deceased depressed in spirit. After the burial ceremonies had been performed at the Worlee cemetery, he returned home and went to bed about midnight. About 5 o'clock on the following morning Gungaram was found missing from home, and on a search being made by his only surviving brother, his body was found floating on the surface of the water in the tank attached to the Queen's Mills at Ferguson Road. Inspector Ellis was informed, and had the body removed. There were no marks of violence upon it. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE PARSI FEVER HOSPITAL.

Hospital Return (Feb. 23 to March 15.—Admissions, 109; deaths, 77—16 in 12 hours, 22 in 24 hours, and 3 more in 48 hours after admission. Discharged cured, 40; and under treatment, 51.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to the 18th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	16,067	7	4
A Nacoari Zoroastrian ...	10	0	0
Miss Abercrombie ...	25	0	0
Total...	16,102	7	4

(For other plague news and letters see page 3.)

PAPERS are now being printed for presentation to Parliament which contain the death rates month by month for each famine district in India from the beginning of the famine down to the end of November, 1897.

THE TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree for the most part with your yesterday's leading article about the arms trade at the Persian Gulf. Only the Custom farmers, and not his Majesty the Shah of Persia, nor his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, are benefited by the said lucrative traffic, because his Majesty and his Highness only get annually the stipulated and fixed amounts agreed on the day of the contracts to farm the Custom dues from the farmers and not a single pie more than that amount. For example, when Sayed Azzan bin Kais proclaimed himself Imam of Muscat he subjugated and ruled the people so strongly that even for a short period the British representatives at the Gulf deemed it advisable not to interfere with the Imam and the head of his supporters, the Henavi Section, as Shaikh Sallah bin Ali Alharthi, Shaikh Alkhalili and Almugharchi, together with the hosts of Mutawao. They then at once prohibited the use of all intoxicating drugs and forbade the smoking and chewing of tobacco in and around their dominion with a severe penalty to the defaulters, and ordered the Custom House farmers to withhold strictly the import of the said articles, and if found imported seize them and after destroying the same punish the culprits by publicly flogging and confining them. Notwithstanding the punishments the majority of the people who were for a long time in the habit of using the prohibited drugs, after the consummation of the stocks in reserve, they began to devise plan how to procure further those daily necessities. At last they arranged with a certain class of fishermen who were in the habit of importing the goods of such persons as were cheating the Custom House authorities by bringing their different wares in the night time from the vessels which were expected to arrive from Bengal as well as from other ports of India, Red sea, or the Gulf. They almost succeeded in their efforts and began freely to smuggle after tampering with the inferior coast guards, and to sell the same to people at fabulous prices, in the face of the rigorous laws passed by the authorities. On hearing these reports the then farmers Shaik Said bin Amer, himself a Muttawa, did not think it advisable to lose thousands of dollars which he was sustaining by the said prohibition, and ordered the chief furza people to arrange the matter with the head of the illicit smugglers so as to get the usual dues in private from them as best as they could without suspicion. According to his advice, I managed the business so strictly that no one came to detect the device, and at the end of the year the usual revenue was doubled even after hundreds of the packages of the same had been smuggled before and after the private arrangements made with the smugglers. Notwithstanding this, the farmers also succeeded in deducting the usual amount of the duty from the fixed and stipulated sum. I also agree with you that if arm trade be entirely abolished from Muscat the traders will certainly transfer the said trade to Sur, the second port along the Arabian Coast in the Gulf. The harbour always is the stronghold of those Kabahils whenever they choose to be on bad terms with his Highness of Muscat. They then traded on a large scale there and sent over their own dates by their own vessels ably manned by their own mariners to India, Africa, as well as the Red Sea ports and exchanged for rice, sugar, piece-goods, spices, timber, etc., entirely independent of the Sultan of Muscat. There are also other ports available. With regard to the increase of French influence at the Gulf, if what the papers have not exaggerated the danger is greater than your correspondent shows. The Hindu and Mahomedan traders, most of whom for a long period accepted the British protection and were always reckoned as British subjects, are now ready to accept French protection and turn French subjects as soon as a suitable opportunity arrives. The best remedy is, as I stated in my last letter and published early last February, that some effectious arrangements should be made with the heads of the minor principalities as well as with the Governments of Persia, Turkey, and Muscat to keep strong guards at the principal ports together with sufficient number of armed steam boats to penetrate the whole region from Rasal Hod to Bassora and Ras Gutar to Mahamraup and down the Gulf, and secondly to arrange with the said authorities to declare a strict embargo on all such goods landed on their lands by the vessels of all the nations without a spark of distinction and make good the losses they may sustain by the above mentioned steps, and to notify the same on their behalf in all and each *Gazettes* published in the cities of Europe. It will I hope check the import of further consignments from Europe. The tribes who were able to replace their old guns by new ones have already done so, but to give the remainder of the wild tribes an opportunity of so doing is, I think, unadvisable. The frontier war has given us a sufficient lesson as to the risk of carelessness in not taking such steps beforehand to check the illicit and dangerous trade in the Gulf.—Yours, &c.,

FURZAWALA.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the paper on a "New Chalukya Copper-plate from Sanjan," which Mr. A. M. T. Jackson read at a meeting of the society on Thursday last. The grant was found by Hasanji Kelia, a cultivator of Sanjan, in the Umargaon Petha of the Dahanu Taluka, Thana District, twelve or thirteen years ago. In consequence of sickness occurring in his family shortly after its discovery, Hasanji began and continued offering incense to the plate every Thursday night.

The grant consists of two plates which are in good condition and very legible. The characters belong to the southern class of alphabets, and are of the regular type in use in Chalukya inscriptions of the seventh century. The language is Sanskrit.

The inscription refers itself to the time of Vikramaditya I. of the Western Chalukya family. It mentions first his father Pulakesi II, and then Vikramaditya. The next name is that of Buddha Varsasraja, who is stated to be the uncle of Vikramaditya, and the younger brother of Satya Sraya (Pulakesi.) He speaks of himself as devoted to the service of gods and Brahmins, and as having won a victory over the chief of the Natyana tribe. The purpose of the inscription is to record the grant by Buddhavarasa of a landed estate consisting of a mango orchard and two fields to Sagala Dikshita. The village in which the land granted was situated is not included in the Ainvarana Vishaya, and the land was bounded on the north and west by the sea. The grantee was a resident of a place called Shri Kalirvana, and the grant was made at the city of Pinuka, on the occasion of a solar eclipse on the new moon of the month of Paushs, but no year is mentioned. The grant must, however, be subsequent to 655 A. D. and earlier than 671 A. D.

Ainvaranta Vishaya mentioned in the grant may be compared with the Avarelika Vishaya, named in another grant of Pulakesi II. The correct form of the name is apparently Aparanta, or Aparantaka, the old name of the Western Coast of India from the Mahi to Goa. Shri Kalirvana should apparently be identified with the village of Kelva, close to Mahim, in the Taluka of the same name. The City of Pinuka may be Pen, in the Kolaba District.

The inscription gives the name of a hitherto unknown brother of Pulakesi II. It is well known that Kirtivarman I. left at least two sons, named Pulakesi II. and Vishnuvardan, and it has been very generally believed, on the authority of the Nirpan grant of Nagavadhana, that he also left a third son named Jayasimhavarman.

Buddhavarasa ruled the Konkan in the early part of Vikramaditya's reign (from A.D. 655), but he must by that time have been nearly 60 years of age, and he probably left no son, as by A. D. 671 his nephew Jayasimhavarman was governor of the same part of the country. The succession of the sons of Jayasimhavarman is not altogether free from chronological difficulties. The eldest (known) son, Siladitya, was of an age to make grants in A. D. 671, while the latest date known for the third son Pulakesi is A. D. 789. Such a difference is not impossible, but it is rather unusual in an Indian genealogy.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3 p

two hours; but not even Mr. Labouchere could say that it was a moment too long. When as in the present Ministry the Secretary of State for War is a member of the House of Lords, the appointment of Under-Secretary is one of great importance and such as to test the powers of the man who fills the post. Mr. Brodrick has come out of the ordeal so far with conspicuous success, and he has shown once more by his speech of last Friday that he would be a greater ornament to the Cabinet than two or three who are at present members of that august body. Sir Charles Dilke early in the debate on the estimates proposed "that no scheme for the reorganization of the Army will be satisfactory which involves the sacrifice of one unit to secure the efficiency of any other." He maintained that as all our difficulties are caused by the needs of India we shall ultimately be driven to change our system of Indian reliefs. Mr. Arnold Forster seconded the amendment, which, however, was negatived by arrangement so that the debate on the main question might not be interrupted. The usual military experts were heard at great length, apparently at too great length, for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, echoing the outcry that used to be made 20 years ago against the "Parliamentary Colonels," chided the Service members on having arrogated to themselves the functions of the Special Defence Committee and censured the Government for yielding to the pressure of the gallant members. It is true, as he says, that these gentlemen were not returned to Parliament as representatives of the Army; but surely they have as much right to be heard on military matters as amateurs like Mr. Arnold Forster and Sir Charles Dilke. The ex-Secretary of State for War expressed the fear that the results of some of the proposals before the committee will be that we shall have too many old men serving with the colours, that the Reserve will be largely diminished, and that the suspicions of the classes from which recruits come will be aroused. As to the linked-battalion system, he denied that it has an injurious effect upon "esprit de corps." He spoke highly of the ability of the much-abused officials at the War Office, and although approving of the principle of decentralisation he argued that if it is adopted the responsibility of local officers for their actions must be greatly increased. Mr. Balfour wound up the debate and the House then formally went into Committee of Supply. The discussion was re-opened at Monday's sitting by Sir James Fergusson, and continued amongst others by Lord Charles Beresford. Mr. Labouchere's motion to reduce the number of men proposed by 13,367 was quickly disposed of, the division taking place directly the member for Northampton resumed his seat. In a House of nearly 300 members only 45 voted for the Labouchierian amendment. The general debate was then resumed, amongst the members who spoke being Mr. Arnold Forster, Sir Charles Dilke, and Sir John Colomb. In his reply Mr. Brodrick told the Committee that the Government had not put anything in their programme which they had not a reasonable hope of effecting. When the scheme of the Government had been carried into operation the number of field guns in England would be 402. There are also, he said, three batteries now in South Africa, which would supply 18 guns. In reserve there were 40 field guns of the newest type, and the Army Board considered that number adequate. As compared with the artillery establishments of other countries in time of peace our establishment was not below the average. At a time when quick-firing guns were being tried it would not be wise to come to any determination in a hurry, but for many months the minds of the authorities had been set upon this subject seriously and they had no intention of throwing money away on inferior guns. With respect to the Reserve he said it was not their intention to deplete it in order to create an Army, and they believed that good progress would be made in recruiting owing to the inducements now held out. It is to be hoped that the War Office will increase these inducements adopting Sir James Fergusson's suggestion that private soldiers when on furlough should be allowed to wear mufti. This privilege is already granted in special circumstances, and, as the ex-Governor of Bombay said, it ought to be extended, particularly as the red coat is, it seems, still looked upon with a certain amount of contempt in some places of public resort.

THE CASE OF MAJOR-GENERAL KINLOCH.

Mr. Ernest Beckett, the Conservative member for the Whitby division of Yorkshire, intends to ask Lord George Hamilton on Monday whether the sole reason for cancelling Major-General Kinloch's command of a first class district, subsequent to the Chitral Expedition, consisted in his having written a letter to Sir R. Low, in which he pointed out the difficulties in the way of the contemplated forward movement towards Chitral, such communication having been made confidentially and by special permission of Sir R. Low.

SCIENCE IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann is not always so well employed as he will be on Monday next, when he is to ask the Secretary of State for India what is the result of the recommendation which he is understood to have made in the summer of 1897 to the Government of India, in support of the establishment of a physical laboratory in that country for advanced scientific teaching and research; and, if so, what sum is to be allocated to that object and when will the work be commenced It will be remembered that the necessity for the establishment of such a laboratory was insisted upon by Professor J. C. Bose when he was in England a year or two, ago and it is rather disheartening to find, as Mr. Schwann's question implies, that the work has not yet been commenced. It is to be hoped for the credit of the authorities in India, who, whatever may be their faults, are not exactly Philistines, that the project has not been shelved.

THE ROYAL ARMS.

While Mr. Maclean as a Welsh member or rather the member for a Welsh Constituency is demanding the inclusion of the arms of the principality in our national flag, another Unionist member, Mr. Faithful Begg, intends to ask the Government next week whether they will advise a change in the Royal arms of the Dominion, embodying a recognition and commemoration of the extension of Her Majesty's territories in the Colonies and the Empire of India during Her Majesty's reign. A favourable opportunity for making such a change would have been the Diamond Jubilee.

THE V. C. AND THE NATIVE ARMY.

At a meeting of natives of India held in London some weeks ago one of the speakers complained that native soldiers exhibiting heroism on the field of battle were ineligible for the Victoria Cross. This seems to have made an impression on a Conservative member, Mr. Brookfield, who last night asked Lord George Hamilton, "whether in view of the many signal acts of valour and devotion for which these subjects of her Majesty had been distinguished since the Victoria Cross was first instituted, he would consider the expediency of advising an alteration in the present condition of winning the Victoria Cross, so as to make all officers and soldiers in her Majesty's service eligible for this reward for distinguished bravery in the field." Lord G. Hamilton in replying, pointed out that although native officers and soldiers are ineligible for the V. C. they have an order of their own, the Order of Merit, for which they alone are eligible. This order, he explained, is given as a reward for personal bravery. It consists of three classes, and carries with it additional pay:—In the third class, one-third; in the second class, two-thirds; in the first class, the equivalent of the recipient's net pay. In the lower ranks the additional pay is less than the £10 attached to the Victoria Cross, in the higher ranks more. His Lordship added:—This order is highly valued by the Native army; and I see great objections to an alteration of the existing arrangements." Mr. Brookfield in astonishment asked whether the noble lord meant the House to understand that the order of merit referred to is regarded as a full equivalent to the Victoria Cross? "Yes," said Lord G. Hamilton, "it is an equivalent so far as the Native Army is concerned. It is, perhaps, given on a somewhat more liberal scale than the Victoria Cross, but it is an equivalent." The redoubtable Mr. William Redmond thereupon jumped up and asked "if there was any general disposition amongst the soldiers of the native army to become eligible for the Victoria Cross, and, if so, whether arrangements could be made whereby they might obtain it as well as white soldiers?" Lord G. Hamilton evaded the question by expressing his opinion that the existing arrangements are "more favourable" to sepoys than if they were eligible for the Victoria Cross. Mr. W. Redmond asked for a direct reply to his question. "I cannot give any other answer," the Secretary of State pleaded, whereupon the persistent member exclaimed with much emphasis: "I beg to give notice that I will put several questions on this subject." The House laughed at this portentous threat, but the sympathies of the House appeared to be with Messrs. Brookfield and Redmond (I apologise to both members for coupling their names). Moreover, an important Conservative journal professes dissatisfaction with Lord G. Hamilton's statement, and especially his refusal to answer as to what the feeling of the native soldier is. "It is," says the "St. James's Gazette," "a question which the War Office is too fond of neglecting in very many of its considerations, and we trust that this is not another instance of similar indifference." Evidently we shall hear more of this matter. All the same it is a question which had better be left where it is.

DR. JOHN POLLEN, I.C.S.

A rumour is, I understand, going the rounds in India to the effect that the well-known Bombay Civilian, Dr. John Pollen, has been offered and has accepted the Headmastership of one of the oldest Grammar Schools in England. Whatever little truth there may be in the first part of that unauthorised statement, there is none whatever in the latter. Dr. Pollen has not accepted any such offer. He hopes the doctors will allow him to return to duty in due course. Like so many more people he has not escaped the influenza epidemic, but he is, his many friends in Bombay will be glad to learn, steadily progressiug towards recovery.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY AND RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

I am sorry to learn that the customary calm of that most peaceful of societies, the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, has been recently disturbed by an unpleasant little incident. The London representatives of the Russian yress resent, it seems, the animadversions of the President, Mr. E. A. Cazalet, on their hostile telegrams magnifying British reverses on the frontier into Imperial defeats. At the last meeting of the Society the offended correspondents poured forth their grievances, and actually proposed a vote of censure on their President. As Mr. Cazalet was absent in Russia the Chairman (Mr. Delmar Morgan) very properly refused to allow the motion to be put, and it is to be hoped that this is the last we shall hear of the matter. It would be a pity that the usefulness of the Society should be marred by a slight excess of candour on the part of its enthusiastic President. Mr. Cazalet's desire of an Anglo-Russian alliance may not be an attainable one; but at any rate it is better than the policy of sowing the seeds of distrust between the two countries, and of his disinterested zeal there can be no doubt. Mr. Cazalet, it may not be generally known, spent the early part of his life in Russia, indeed he was born there and learnt the language of that country before he learnt English.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

I mentioned last week that a number of members of Parliament interested in bimetallism were balloting for a day on which to bring forward a motion in reference to the policy of closing the Indian mints. This ballot-ing takes place every Tuesday. On the first occasion those who balloted were unsuccessful; but on Tuesday last Mr. Vicary Gibbs was fortunate enough to secure a day—namely, March 30th. I believe that the terms of the resolution to be proposed have not yet been finally settled; but judging from the present drift of opinion in bimetallic circles I shall not be surprised if the motion takes the form of a request for the appointment of a Royal Commission or Select Committee to inquire into the effect of the closing of the mints.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ART.

An appeal signed by Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne and others has been issued on behalf of the above Society. The Society was originally established in 1894 to foster the indigenous Decorative Arts of India, to preserve their distinctive characteristics, and to extend among European purchasers or collectors a taste for genuine Indian Art. After working with success for some years, with an unlimited financial liability, the Society was registered under a Board of Trade License, dated 21st May, 1896 (pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Companies' Act 1867), by which the liability of each member is limited to the sum of £1 sterling, in the event of any compulsory winding up. In consequence of some unavoidable charges incurred in 1895-96, and of the cost of the above-mentioned license with its attendant charges, amounting to upwards of a hundred pounds sterling, the Society in its new or "Incorporated" form began its existence in 1896, with a debt which still amounts to £117-11-6, towardswhich, two or three members of the Society have promised loans and donations amounting at present to above £35.

Some effort, it is suggested, might be made by members of the Society to defray this liabity and to place the Society on a sounder financial basis. The annual subscription for ordinary membership is ten shillings at the present time, while individuals may become, if they prefer it, patrons or life members, on payment of a donation of ten guineas. The exhibitions and sales of Indian Art work held during the years 1896-97 under the auspices of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. David Carmichael (without any financial liability to the Society, have resulted in great benefit to the Indian artisan, and have been much appreciated by them as well as by the public at large. During the years 1895-97 remittanees amounting to £1,048-16-4 have been made to Schools of Art and individual artisans in India, including a sum of £400 realised by sales at Surbitow, on behalf of famine-stricken Indian weavers.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Colonel G. B. Malleson, the well-known writer on India; Frederick Tennyson, elder brother of the late Poet Laureate; General Henry Hammond, Bengal Artillery; Sir William McCammond, well known in the North of Ireland as a successful industrial; Dr. Allan, the amateur golf champion; Mrs Nettleship, mother of the distinguished Brothers Nettleship; Mr. Hubert Frederick Bartlett, late of the Indian Civil Service; and Captain G. L. Keir, one of the survivors of the famous Siege of Lucknow.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain Francis Cole, with the English mails of the 4th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2 p.m. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bush, Capt P	Hancock, Rev
Burne, Lieut C R	Jacob, Mr B J
Bell, Mr D M	Johnstone, Lt F H
Barrett, Mr A T	Lawrence, Mr H
Cumberlege, Lieut	Mox, Nicholas, Mr
Cross, Mr H	Madzaokar, Mr G D
Darrah, Mr H L	Raymond, Lt R H
Douglas, Rear-Admiral A L	Stevenson, Mr A M
Douglas, Mrs and Miss	Shaw, Rev E and Mrs
Gipps, Mr G T E	Spencer, Mrs
Grenfell, Miss A	Tyler, Mr and Mrs
Hawkes, Miss	Wheeler, Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Emmanuel, Mr E	Marshall, Major W P
Ewing, Mr J H	Newman, Mr W
Hill, Mr H G	Rogers, Rev C H
Linnell, Mr F	Vacey, Mr G K
Lawson, Miss	

FROM PORT SAID.

Berk, Mr and Mrs	Horsfield, Mr and Mrs C

FROM ISMAILIA.—Ogilvie, Surg-Capt W H

FROM ADEN.—Dundas, Capt

No decision has yet been arrived at with reference to the disposition of the Diamond Jubilee gifts; but it may be anticipated (says the St. Jame's Gazette) that instructions on this point will be given by her Majesty before leaving for the Riviera. Those articles which were sent to the Imperial Institute are now disposed upon temporary tables in the Rubeus Room and other apartment along the north front of Windsor Castle; and until they are removed the usual circuit of the State apartments will not be possible for visitors when they are once more thrown open to the public after the departure of the Court. In addition to the 1,500 addresses that were received by the Lord Chamberlain's Deapartment last summer, it is estimated the Foreign, Colonial, and India Offices possess at least 7,000 more, the examination of which in detail cannot be said even yet to have been concluded. In any event, it is quite understood that the gifts cannnot be sent on loan to any Colony, and in all probability will not be sent to Ireland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, in addition to the presentation of the Financial Statement, the Post Office Bill will be passed and the report of the Select Committee for the Stamps Act will be presented.

As so many rumours have been circulated with reference to the imminence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's retirement, it may be desirable to state that the whole question depends upon the opinion of the doctors, in whose hands his Honor has placed himself unreservedly.

OPIUM revenue for Bengal for the present month is Rs. 30,82,450, or more than four lakhs less than the estimate. Bombay for last month returned a revenue of five and a-half lakhs, which was nearly five lakhs less than the estimate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LYNCH, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted an extension of his tenure of appointment up to 8th January 1900, to enable him to complete 32 years' service for pension.

No. 2 COMPANY Bengal Sappers has now been ordered to proceed to Chitral in course of relief, instead of No. 5 Company, which is still with the Tirah Field Force.

SURGEON-COLONEL NEWMAN, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, succeeds Surgeon-Colonel G. Thompson, as P. M. O., Lahore District, on the latter vacating next month.

THE increase in the Jain population in the affected Districts of the Madras Presidency from November, 1896, to November, 1897, as compared with the three preceding years was 7,071, or 76 per cent. The number of admissions during November, 1897, was only 30 per cent. over the normal, while in the previous month it was 107 per cent. higher.

IN reply to a reference by the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, the Government of Madras has ruled that the station-master should bury any corpse left uncared for in the railway station premises, as soon as it becomes necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, and that in any case he need not keep it above ground more than 24 hours.

WALI MAHOMED and Khwas Khan, the leading maliks of the Khyber Zakka Khel, seem to think the time has arrived for submitting. They have rent in a messenger from Girdi in Afghan territory to Landi Kotal to say that they will come in on receipt of written orders from the Political Officer, as they have been repeatedly assured of a safe conduct. This request is made merely to save their *izzat*. Apparently they have learned from that the Zakka Khel mean to submit without them, and hence their anxiety to re-appear on the scene.

TAKING advantage of the agricultural Loans Act, the Chief Commissioner of Assam publishes in his provincial "Gazette" a code of rules under which any proprietor, land-holder or other occupier of arable land may borrow from the Government for agricultural purposes a loan not exceeding Rs. 300 at 6 1-4 per cent. per annum. The period of repayment varies with the purpose to which the loan is applied, but is always easy. Loans made for the purchase of seed are to be repaid from the profits obtained from the crops so produced; loans for purchase of plough cattle are repayable in three years; the maximum in any cases is ten years.

NONE of the coolies who recently committed an assault with knives on a Ceylon planter, Mr. Carmichael, and wounded him seriously, have been as yet arrested. The Police in Colombo are on the look-out for the men, whose descriptions have been furnished, in the event of their going to Colombo in order to catch the B. I. steamer for Tuticorin. It is surmised that the runaways have cut across from Dimbulla to Matale, and taken to the North Road, whence they might probably proceed stealthily to Manaar, and then take passage across to Southern India. The different Police station all along the North Road as well as other parts of the Island have been communicated with, and it is confidently expected that the men will be captured ere long.

THE Lahore paper hear a report from native sources that a few days ago a Kabuli fakir arrived in Buner, and gave out to the people there that he was sent to preach "jehad" against the "Angrez" by the "hukum" of Pir Baba, who is a highly respected mullah in Afghistan. But the Bunerwals would have nothing to do with the fakir, and expelled him from their country on the 7th instant. He is now reported to have taken refuge at a place called Chugra. Native report also runs that all the men belonging to the different sections of the Afridis who in the late disturbances took refuse in Afghan territory have now been expelled by the orders of the Amir from Afghan territory, and are, therefore, on their way towards Tirah. A section of the Zakka Khel Khyberis are, however, it is stated, still with the Maliks Khwas Khan, Wali Muhammad Khan and Feroz Khan, to whom the Amir has given a furnished house near Jellalabad with as much property and land as the British Government have confiscated belonging to the Maliks in the Peshawar district.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. P. MACDONALD, senior medical officer, Port Blair, has been appointed to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Bengal, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Warden on plagne duty at Bombay.

MR. SIGMUND BACHMANN, an Austrian who has undertaken to travel all round the world on his bicycle, left Calcutta on Wednesday morning bound for Bombay *via* Allahabad which he expects to reach on the 22nd. He left Vienna on the 17th September 1896 and has travelled all over Europe. In England he met with an accident, and was detained for about three months. After his recovery he crossed over to America, wheeled from New York to San Francisco throuhg Australia and Ceylon whence he came to Calcutta by steamer. From Bombay Mr. Bachmann will cross over to Africa by steamer, thence by bicycle through Egypt, cross by steamer to Italy, and ride back to Vienna. Mr. Bachmann has a wager of 10,000 florins that he will be back in Vienna by the 17th September 1898.

THE "Western Star" newspaper offers a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to the conviction of any Travancore official chargeable with any species of venality punishable under the Statute law or State regulation provided the officer chargeable is above the rank of a subordinate of the lowest grade. The journal invites the Sircar to double the offer and remarks:—"What we ask for then is that kind of information which would stand good evidence before a judicial tribunal in any given case—evidence which in the ordinary course of justice should lead to the conviction at least of one offender. Till such information is available we must in common fairness to honest officials refrain from indulging in any form of general denunciation calculated to impugn the innocent with the guilty, without bringing conviction home to the real culprits."

BESIDES the exceptional number of portraits, the 1898 Exhibition will in another way record the 1897 festivities. Many painters viewed the procession professionally. Mr. Gow did so at St. Paul's-churchyard, but then he is so painstaking a worker, deals so with detail while preserving breadth, that his most interesting version will certainly take the heart out of two years' work, and not be on view till 1899. Mr. John Charlton, who has an eye for a street pageant, has also painted the defile of the Guards through the crowded streets. This will be ready for the next Academy. Lastly, Mr. Solomon, as rapid a worker as Mr. Gow is minute and detailed, takes another episode of the events of the Jubilee, and is painting a large decorative picture destined ultimately for the Guildhall. All these are works of well-known men, but the opportunities of sunshine, street life, and pageantry are sure to have tempted many outsiders in anxious quest for some new and taking subject.

IN order to convince the Afridis that the period of grace is at last closing, Sir William Lockhart ordered Brigadier-General Hamilton's brigade to move up the Bara Valley. Accordingly on Wednesday the Royal Irish Regiment, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 1-3rd Gurkhas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers marched from Barkai to the new camp, four miles in advance, in the Sturi Khel country. The Gordon Highlanders and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, with two guns and No. 9 British Mountain Battery, remained to Garrison Barkai. This forward move should result in the Aka Khel, whose villages border on the Sturi Khel district, submitting forthwith.

THE recent additions to the National Gallery have been interesting rather than important. In Room No. XVIII., on a screen, and curiously happy as a pendant to a Holbein-like portrait of Edmund Bettes by an artist of the same name, the date the middle of the sixteenth century, hangs a portrait of Katherine Parr, a bequest to the Gallery by Miss Martha Brown. Clearly the fatal gift of beauty was not enjoyed by this, the most estimable of the wives of Henry VIII. The white headdress of the period sets off a face curiously Flemish in type, with that broad, white, high brow, small observant eyes, and thin-lipped expressionless mouth. A ring is on the index finger, and round the neck is a necklet of delicately wrought gold. The portrait—by an unknown painter—looks as if it were very like.

AT Cap Martin you will find the Empress of Austria (says a writer in the "Lady's Realm,") who casts off all the cares of royalty and indulges her taste for simple living and fresh air. She walks for miles every day in the most sensible serviceable costumes, and anyone who met her in her walks abroad, quite unattended and so simply clad, would scarcely realise that she was a great Empress and had at her disposal some of the most beautiful jewels which ever were seen. The Austrian collection is the finest collection of jewels in Europe—in fact, the only one since the Crown jewels of France were broken up and brought by the modern millionaires. The jewelled arms are quite magnificent, and among the most noticeable of them is the lance of St. Maurice, blazing with precious stones, and containing in the handle the most authentic relic—a nail from the true Cross; while the regalia of Charlemagne, taken from the tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, is another valuable item. But the Empress's own jewels are almost equally magnificent. She possesses the largest emerald in the world, weighing 3,000 carats; but, of course, this is uncut. Another, nearly as large, is hollowed out as a bonbonniere; and one of her prettiest ornaments is a watch composed of one dark emerald hanging on to a chain of emeralds and diamonds (the first jewelled chain which ever was made); and this was a gift from the late Shah of Persia when he visited Europe some years ago.

The Duke of York's favourite hobby is, as everybody knows philately, and it is interesting to learn that the Prince of Naples is an ardent numismatist. The latter is the President of the Italian Numismatic Society, and it is stated that he will shortly publish at his own expense, an illustrated work on all the coins struck in Italy from the earliest times. The Princess is also a great lover of coins, and the possessor of a unique collection of old Russian and other Slavonic specimens. Indeed, according to the Lady's Pictorial, it was this common hobby which led to an acquaintance between the royal couple, as the then Princess Helene of Montenegro possessed a specimen of the first gold coinage struck in her country, of which this is the only piece in existence. The Prince was most anxious to see the rare coin, and it was sent to him. This led to a correspondence between them, which resulted in cherished of the wedding presents of the Prince from his wife was this unique gold coin.

CONSIDERABLE excitement is said to have been manifested among such of the Afridi *jirgahs* at Jamrud on Wednesday as had not fulfilled the terms of Government. This was due to the arrival of transport in camp and signs of military activity presaging further operations. The maliks are said to have sent out urgent requests to the clans to make up the number of rifles required to be surrendered forthwith; one section helping another to secure the arms. The *jirgahs* see now that the only chance of saving the spring crops is to comply with Government demands in full.

A COMMUNICATIN of great importance has been made (says a Paris correspondent) to the Academy of Medicine on the therapeutic use af X Rays. It came from Dr. Zorel, of Havre, with illustrated photographs. Dr. Sorel claims to have cured the hand of a patient smitten with elephantiasis by turning X Rays on it. The monstrous-looking hand in one of the photographs was cured in three sittings, and it has now, according to another photograph, resumed its normal appearance. On the proposal of the President the account of the case was referred to the medical committee.

A son of Madame Antoinette Sterling will, we learn shortly enter the musical profession under his own name of Mr. Malcolm MacKinlay; Madame Sierling, it is well known, being the widow of Mr. MacKinlay. The young man, who is said to have an excellent voice is studying under the veteran Senor Manuel Garcia, who, despite his ninety-two years, is still a busy teacher here. Senor Garcia, by the way, is one of the longer list of celebrities who have, prematurely, of course, read in print of their own death. The last German edition of the "Musik Lexikon" of Dr. Hugo Riemann announces that Manuel Garcia died in London in May 1879. But at any rate only a few weeks ago he was walking about the lobbies of Queen's Hall in the interval of a Philhermonic concert, as sprightly as many a man thirty years his junior.

THE Duke of Connaught, on March 2, held a levee on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace. Most of the presentations made to his Royal Highness were of officers on obtaining appointments, on promotion, or on return from active service. The presentations included:—By the Chinese Minister: Mr. Woo Whang Shen, Attache to the Legation. Also: Lt.-Col. Arthur Bor, West India Regt.; Sir Henry Blake, G. C. M. G., Governor of Hong-Kong; Admiral Sir James Erskine, K. C. B.; Lieut. J. G. Edwardes, 3rd Gurkhas; Sec. Lieut. Evan Gibb, 2nd West India Regt.; Major-Gen. John Gatacre, C. B. Indian Staff Corps; Major-Gen. Hildyard; Col. R. H. Jelf, C. M. G.; Col. Sir Frances Howell Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps; Mr. Hans Raj Bhandari; Sir W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G., late Principal Civil Medical Officer, Ceylon; Major-Gen. F. T. Lloyd, Governor Royal Military Academy; Major-Gen G. H. Marshsall, R. A.; Lt.-Col. J. F. Burn-Murdoch; Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C. M. G., Resident-General Malay Native States; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; Sir Walter Sendall, K. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana; Major-Gen. A. C. Toker, C. B., Indian Staff Corps.

AN interesresting article in the "Quiver" for March treats of the poets, novelists, historians, and theologians whose works her Majesty reads. There is not a single eminent writer of the Victorian Era with whose productions the Queen is not well acquainted, but, like every reader of taste, her Majesyy has her favourites, and although the article does not give us the names of the inevitable "hundred books" it supplies a considerable number of them. "Her Majesty has read and re-read Scott's poems until she has them practically by heart, and will sometimes delight her ladies during the drives in the Highlands by repeating lines illustrative of the scenery through which she is passing. Some years ago the Queen made a pilgrimage to Abbotsford with all the enthusiasm of a devotee, and spent some time in the library looking over the original MS. of 'Ivanhoe.' Her Majesty remarked upon the beautiful handwriting and the freedom from erasures. In the study the Queen was shown Sir Walter's 'Journal,' and asked to inscribe her name in it, but at first she refused, feeling, as she said, that it 'would be a presumption to do so,' although she finally yielded to the wishes of her host. Tea was served for her Majesty in the dining-room where Sir Walter had breathed his last, and the Queen expressed her sense of honour at having taken a meal in a room of such hallowed associations. From these insidents, it will be seen that the Queen in the mere reader, but has enough literary enthusiasm to indulge in hero-worship. It was under the tuition of Bishop Davys that the Queen laid the foundation of her very thorough knowledge of Scripture history and teaching. Books bearing upon the subject have always a deep interest for the Queen, although she is not fond of the controversies and wranglings of theologians. Dean Stanley read his 'Jewish Church' in manuscript to the Queen as he wrote it by the dying bed of Lady Augusta Stanley, and her Majesty's criticisms mingled with those of her beloved friend. The following story will illustrate that the Queen's study of the Bible has been a little scholarly as well as deeply devotional. She and the Prince Consort were one day reading a portion of Scripture together and discussing its meaning, when a point arose in connection with the different rendering of the passage in the English and Lutheran versions. To settle it the Prince sent a messenger to the British Museum to borrow a copy of Luther's Bible. The official from the Museum when he arrived with the volume was shown into the Queen's private sitting-room, and was not a little surprised to see the Queen and Prince Consort sitting at a table with open Bibles, and deeply engaged in study. The Prince was very pleased to find Luther's Bible supported his views."

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

RIOTING AT THE GRANT ROAD PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Goolam Hoosein Sheik Hoosein and eight others were again charged, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, assisted by Superintendents Brewin and Nolan, prosecuted. This was the case in which Inspector Sloane charged the accused with having set fire to the plague hospital at Grant Road and committing other acts of violence which compelled the police to open fire upon the crowd. Accused No 4, Yakoobali, was discharged on Friday last for want of sufficient evidence. Witnesses were examined on behalf of some of the accused, and their evidence was recorded.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, refused to rely upon the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, remarking that they were not truthful. All the accused were directly identified by the police, who were well acquainted with the locality in which they lived. The disturbance created by the accused and others was of a serious nature, and the police were compelled to open fire upon the riot, with the result that two persons were killed and several wounded. He, therefore, felt bound to deal severely with the accused, and sentenced them all to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ATTACK AGAINST THE BABULA TANK FIRE-BRIGADE.

Ahmed Sultan and Pandoo Ganoo were again charged with rioting near Babula Tank Road, and causing hurt to Inspector Flanagan in order to deter that officer from executing his duty. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the first accused.

Inspector Flanagan, cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that about sixteen months ago accused No. 1 was charged by a woman, named Sakoo, with some offence, and he was the investigating officer. The accused was not arrested as he had escaped. Witness did not bear him any grudge on that account. When accused was arrested in connection with the riot he did not tell him (witness) that he was engaged at Dana Bunder the whole of Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Tookaram Noomaji deposed to his having seen No. 1 hitting Inspector Flanagan with a stick and accused No. 2 throwing stones at him.

Shambhu Visram, policeman, stated that he saw the accused No. 1 striking Mr. Flanagan on his right leg with a stick, and when witness remonstrated with him he was also assaulted.

The case for the prosecution having concluded, both the accused denied all knowledge of the affair.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused. His Worship remarked that the first accused was the leader of the particular mob concerned in this riot, and the common object of that mob was to assault the Europeans. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, who was under sixteen years, was ordered to receive a dozen stripes.

THE ASSAULT ON CONSTABLE CAUTY.

The case against Bhagwan Baldev, Luximon Baldev and Ismail Badal, who were charged with rioting in the Ripon Road and causing grievous hurt to Inspector Cauty, was then taken up for further inquiry. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the first two prisoners.

Inspector Cauty, [of the Mounted Police, examined by Mr. Little, said that he went to the Ripon Road on the morning of Wednesday, the 9th instant, on receiving certain information. He saw there a large crowd of people, who were shouting out *maro, maro*. Accused No. 1 struck his horse with a stick on his right flank, and No. 2 threw a stone at him. The rest of the crowd also hit him with sticks and pelted stones at him. Excepting a small cane in his hand, he was almost unarmed, and he, therefore, galloped away towards Jacob's Circle. On arriving at the Mahomedan Street, Superintendent Brewin ordered him to gallop off towards Ripon Road with five sowars in search of Constable Cauty. In the Sankli Street he saw Constable Cauty lying on the footpath and being assaulted by the accused and others. They ran away on seeing him. Constable Cauty was covered which blood, which flowed from a large wound on the head. Witness and Constable Hopson put him in a victoria and took him to hospital. He knew the first two accused for the last two years as wrestling men.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Shivram Baloo, policeman No. 123-E, examined by Mr. Little, said on Wednesday morning, at about 11-30, while he was walking along the Sankli Street, the second accused caught hold of him by his neck, and the first accused hit him with a stick from behind. The Pritchard brothers (Earnest and Benjamin) then came up, and the accused ceased to beat him. Accused No. 2 and 3 then struck the Europeans.

The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Allahabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bellary and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Gujarat and Lower Sind, and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the stations and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj and Ahmednagar, 10 at Nagpur, and 14 at Sholapur and Neemuch. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 58° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant. The skies are partially clouded at Raipur, Akola, Goa and Masulipatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. A small depression lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and the weather there is slightly unsettled. Pressure is comparatively high in Sind and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 19.

Saturday; Pressure has been steady over North-west India and has given way elsewhere. The fall has been brisk over, north-west India and the Bay. Pressure is highest over north Bombay where the barometer reads above normal and is lowest over Bengal and Bihar, where the barometer is consider ably lower than usual. The wind is northerly over Bombay and along the west coast, west north-westerly and westerly down the gangetic Plain, southerly on the Madras and Bengal coasts and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh to strong in a considerable number of stations in northern India and the wind blew a gale in west Bengal yesterday. Temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces and Madras and at some central stations and fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid in parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Gujarat. The main tempar ature is lower than usual over Baluchistan, west Punjab, Sind and Gujarat and higher than usual elsewhere. The excess is large in east Punjab west of he North West Provinces and over the Central Provinces. Light showers of rain has been received in parts of Baluchistan and north Punjab and moderate snow in parts of Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fan	inches 29·871
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	72·0
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	75·5
General Directions of wind	SSW, SSE, SE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 240
" From midnight to midnight.	

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 19.

10 p.m.	78·6

SUNDAY.—MARCH 20.

6 a.m.	74·8
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·2

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING TRADE-MARKS.

THE FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FREIDR BAYER AND CO. Vs. KERR TARRUCK AND CO. AND ANOTHER.

This was an argument on the rule *nisi* for injunction and interim injunction taken out by the plaintiffs in October 1897, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they, their servants and agents should not be restrained from affixing or using the star and crescent mark on kegs or packages which did not contain alizarine manufactured by the plaintiffs, and why the first three defendants should not be restrained from delivering to the fourth defendant Gulam Hoosein

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Twentieth Annual Meeting was held at Cooria, from the 28th of February to the 5th March. The Matches were identical with those of the two previous years, and were well contested. The Number of entries being 516, against 395 of last year. The following are the results of the different Competitions :—

MATCH I.—CLASS A.

	Scores. 200 yds.	600 yds.	Handicap Points. Add.	Car.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Capt English, B V R.....	29	34	4	...	67	40
Corpl Row, B V R.....	29	32	4	...	65	20
Cr-Sergt Black, B V R..	28	31	2	...	61	10
Vol Stevenson, B V R ...	28	33	4	...	61	15
Lieut Sharp, B V R.....	25	32	2	...	59	10
Capt English, B V R.....	27	30	0	...	57	10
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	23	29	2	...	57	a
Sergt Cassells, B V R ...	27	26	4	...	57	5
Vol D'Cruz, B V R.....	25	30	2	...	56	5
Cr-Sergt Thomas, B V R	25	29	2	...	56	5
Sergt Nicholl, B V R	28	24	4	...	56	5

a Forfeits under by-law 15.

MATCH II—CLASS A.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Add.	Car.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	33	31	2	...	66	a
Cr-Sergt Black, B V R....	34	27	2	...	63	40
Vol Byrne, B V R	31	27	4	...	62	20
Vol D'Cruz, B V R.....	25	32	2	...	59	15
Lieut Sharp, B V R	30	26	2	...	58	10
Sergt Sharp, B V R.....	25	29	4	...	58	10
Vol Carson, B V R	30	19	4	...	53	10
Vol D'Silva, B V R	25	27	0	...	52	5
Corpl Row, B V R.....	23	18	4	...	51	5
Cr-Sergt Knight, B V R	21	25	4	5	49	a
Sergt Gordon, B V R	30	14	4	...	48	5
Cr-Sergt Thomas, B V R	20	25	2	...	47	5

a Forfeits under by-law 15.

MATCH III—CLASS A.

	300 yds.	700 yds.	Add.	Car.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt McKinnon, B V R.	28	31	2	...	61	100
Sergt Sharp, B V R.....	27	28	4	...	59	40
Cr-Sergt Thomas, B V R.	24	32	2	...	58	20
Corpl Clyne, B V R	29	27	2	...	58	a
Vol Lyon, B V R.....	25	27	4	...	56	15
Cr-Sergt Knight, B V R..	24	25	4	3	56	10
Lance-Corpl Walmsley, B V R	26	25	2	...	53	a
Sergt Cassells, B V R ...	21	26	4	...	53	10
Sergt Cordue, B V R.....	20	28	4	...	52	10
Capt English, B V R.....	22	28	4	...	52	a
Corpl Row, B V R.....	27	29	4	...	60	5
Sergt Nicholl, B V R.....	18	36	4	...	48	5
Vol English, B V R	21	23	4	...	48	5

Messrs Treachers and Co. Prize value Rs. 100.
a Forfeits under By-law 15.

MATCH IV—CLASS A.

	600 yds.	700 yds.	Add.	Car.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Lce-Cpl Walmsley, B V R	28	33	2	...	63	50
Sergt McKinnon, B V R	28	31	2	...	61	a
Cr-Sergt Knight, B V R	24	28	4	3	59	40
Sergt Nicholl, B V R....	28	29	4	...	59	20
Capt English, B V R.....	29	25	4	...	58	10
Vol Carson, B V R.....	24	29	4	...	57	15
Vol Lynn, B V R.....	20	31	4	...	55	10
Vol D'Silva, B V R.....	24	29	0	...	53	10
Corpl Clyne, B V R.....	24	27	2	...	53	a
Cr-Sergt Black B V R....	27	23	2	...	52	a
Vol English, B V R	22	26	4	...	52	5
Cr-Sergt Keese, B V R...	20	29	2	...	51	5
Cr-Sergt Thomas, B V R	21	28	2	...	51	5

Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Prize value Rs. 50.
a Forfeits under By-law 15.

MATCH V.—CLASS A.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Add.	Car.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Corpl Clyne, B V R	28	34	2	...	64	50
Sergt McKinnon, B V R..	29	30	2	...	61	a
Cr-Sergt Knight, B V R..	24	29	4	3	60	a
Vol Lynn, B V R.....	25	27	4	...	57	a
Capt English, B V R.....	24	29	4	...	57	a
Vol English, B V R.....	25	27	4	...	56	10
Sergt Sharp, B V R.....	25	27	4	...	56	a
Vol D'Cruz, B V R.....	23	29	2	...	54	20
Cr-Sergt Black, B V R...	25	27	2	...	54	a
Capt English, B V R.....	26	27	...	...	53	15
Cr-Sergt Thomas, B V R	24	27	2	...	53	10
Lieut Sharp, B V R.....	26	25	2	...	53	10
Sergt Nicholl, B V R....	22	27	4	...	53	10
Corpl Hogu, B V R.....	23	21	4	...	50	5
Vol Carson, B V R.....	22	23	4	...	49	5
Sergt Gordon, B V R.....	23	22	4	...	49	5

Messrs. Bhicaji and Sons, prize value, Rs. 60.
a Forfeits under By-law 15.

MEDALS.

Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R, 236, points Gold medal of the Association.
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley,, B V R, 233 points, Silver Medal of the Association.
Captain T M English, B V R, 232 points, Bronze Medal of the Association.

N. R. A. SILVER MEDAL.

Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R, 89 points.

MATCH I.—CLASS B.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Car. Pts.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Vol Mason, B V R.....	24	25	...	49	a
Vol Gidney, B V R.....	22	25	...	47	20
Vol Gibbons, B V R.....	20	24	...	44	10
Vol Stockbridge, B V R..	23	21	...	44	10
Vol Page, B V R	22	21	...	43	10
Vol Netcher, B V R.....	20	22	...	42	8
Sergt Simpson, B V R ..	15	26	...	41	5
Vol Selkirk, B V R	21	20	...	41	a
Cr-Sergt Smith, B V R ..	18	22	...	40	3
Vol Colkers, B V R	19	19	...	38	3
Capt Snell, B V R.....	17	20	...	37	3
Vol Le Blond, B V R.....	28	8	...	36	3

a Forfeit under By-law 15.

MATCH II—CLASS B.

	500 yds.	800 yds.	Car. Pts.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Vol Burby, B V R	23	26	..	54	20
Vol Underdown, B V R....	23	26	..	49	10
Vol Gidney, B V R.....	27	18	..	45	10
Vol Mason, B V R.....	27	12	..	39	10
Vol Netcher, B V R.....	22	13	..	35	8
Lce-Lcut Quintaba, B V R	19	15	...	34	5
Cadet Lampus, B V R.....	20	5	...	25	3
Vol Miller, B V R.....	15	13	...	28	3
Sergt Simpson, B V R.....	21	3	...	24	3
Vol Stockbridge, B V R	16	2	...	18	3

MATCH III—CLASS B.

	300 yds.	700 yds.	Car. Pts.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Vol Selkirk, B V R	23	30	..	53	a
Vol Mason, B V R.....	27	23	..	50	40
Vol LeBlond, B V R.....	25	17	..	42	20
Vol Netcher, B V R.....	19	22	..	41	10
Cadet Lampus, B V R.....	18	15	3	40	10
Vol Underdown, B V R....	19	18	..	37	10
Vol Stockbridge, B V R..	22	14	..	36	10
Vol Burby, B V R.....	19	16	..	35	8
Lce-Sergt Quintaba, B V R	17	17	..	34	3
Vol Gibbons, B V R.....	23	11	..	34	3
Vol Miller, B V R	15	17	..	32	3
Vol Gidney, B V R	19	12	..	31	3

a Forfeits under By-law 15.
b Messrs Marks and Co., Prize Value Rs. 35.

MATCH IV—CLASS B.

	600 yds.	700 yds.	Car. Pts.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Vol Mason, B V R	27	29	...	56	a
Vol Selkirk, B V R	24	31	...	55	a
Vol Gibbons, B V R.....	14	31	...	45	25b
Cadet Simpson, B V R.....	17	23	5	45	20
Vol Underdown, B V R....	22	17	...	39	10
Vol LeBlond, B V R.....	16	22	...	38	10
Vol Burby, B V R.....	20	18	...	38	10
Vol D'Silva, B V R.....	15	22	...	37	10
Vol Page, B V R.....	23	14	...	37	5
Sergt Simpson, B V R.....	24	11	...	35	5
Lce Sergt Quintaba, B V R...	10	24	...	34	5
Vol Rubbert, B V R.....	15	17	...	32	5

a Forfeits under By-law 15,
b Messrs Marks and Cos., Prize Value Rs $5.

MATCH V.—CLASS B.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Car Pts	Total	Prize Rs.
Vol Selkirk, B V R.....	27	21	...	48	50a
Vol Gibbons, B V R.....	20	26	...	46	10
Vol Burby, B V R.....	23	23	...	46	10
Vol Underdown, B V R....	19	22	...	41	10
Vol LeBlond, B V R.....	22	19	...	41	10
Vol Stockbridge, B V R....	19	18	...	37	8
Vol Miller, B V R.....	17	19	...	36	3
Vol Gidney, B V R.....	17	16	...	33	3
Cadet Limpus, B V R.....	10	22	...	32	3
Vol Page, B V R	11	18	...	29	3

a Messrs Soundy and Co's Prize Value Rs 50.

MATCH VI—CLASS C.

	200 yards.	Prize Rs.
Sergt H Pereira, B V R	37	15
Cr-Sergt S King, B V R	25	10
Lce-Corpl T Cassels, B V R	23	10
Vol H Westerman, B V R.....	22	5
Cadet F Mahoney, B V R.....	21	5
Trumptr W H King, B V A	21	5
	300 yards.	Prize Rs.
Cr-Sergt S King, B V R	33	15
Vol E Morrison, B V R	22	10
Vol M A Mirhen, B V R.....	22	10
Vol P Allen, B V R.....	21	5
Vol T F Cabral, B V R.....	21	5
Vol W McQueen, B V R.....	20	5
	600 yards.	Prize Rs.
Trumptr W H King, B V A	31	15
Cadet F Mason, B V R	30	10
Vol T F Cabral, B V R.....	30	10
Cr-Sergt S King, B V R.....	26	5
Vol N B Goodsir, B V R.....	25	5
Sergt H Pereira, B V R.....	25	5
	900 yards.	Prize Rs.
Trumptr W H King, B V R	37	15
Vol T F Cabral, B V R.....	26	10
Vol T L C Atkins, B V R.....	23	10
Cadet A Greene, B V R	23	5
Cadet G Pearson, B V R.....	21	5
Lce-Corpl F Cassels, B V R.....	20	5

MATCH VII—All Comer's.

	800 yds.	Prize. Rs. a.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	33	25 0
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V R.....	32	2 12
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R.....	31	2 12
Sergt E Chitts, B V R.....	29	1 8
Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R.....	29	1 8
Vol F A Mason, B V R.....	28	1 8

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo's, prize value, 25.

MATCH VIII—All Comer's,

	600 yds	Prize Rs. a.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	31	25 0
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	27	4 8
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R.....	29	4 8
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	28	2 4
Cr-Sergt R W Thomas, B V R	28	2 4
Vol K S Lynn, B V R	27	2 4

Messrs. John Roberts and Co's, prize value Rs. 24.

MATCH IX—Officers.

	500 yds.	Prize. Rs. a.
Capt T M English, B V R.....	32	3750
Asst Engr B D McQueen B V R.....	30	2500

a Norman Brown and Co's, Prize value Rs 35.
b T Vafiada and Co's, Prize value Rs 20.

MATCH X—LADIES.

	500 yards.	Prize. Rs.
Capt F W English, B V R.....	34	100a
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	31	400
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols.	31	a

Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Prize Value Rs 100a.
Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlaws Prize Value Rs 40b
Messrs. Brown and Shepherds Prize c.

MATCH XII—POOL.

	Number of Bull eyes.	Prize. a
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R.....	7	a

a Messrs. Thomson and Taylors Prize.

MATCH XIII—INSTRUCTORS.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, ...	26	29	55	40
Sergt-Instr G Wells	20	25	45	20
Lce-Corpl P Connelly.....	12	18	30	10
Lce-Corpl C Price	11	17	28	5
Lce-Corpl T Sales	14	6	20	5

THE QUEEN AND LORD FINCASTLE.

VISCOUNT FINCASTLE received at the hands of the Queen on Monday (Feb. 28) his Victoria Cross; and by a happy coincidence the book entitled "A Frontier Campaign," which he and Lieutenant Elliot Lockhart, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, have written, was on the same day issued by Messrs. Methuen. Viscount Fincastle is not yet twenty-seven years of age. He was born on April 22, 1871. He is the son of the Earl of Dunmore. He went out to India as aide-de-camp to Lord Elgin. Previously he served in the Sudan campaign of 1895.

The following is the report in the "Court Circular," dated Windsor Castle, Feb. 28:—

Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, arrived at the Castle to-day and was presented to Her Majesty by the Lord-in-Waiting. The Queen afterwards conferred upon him the decoration of the Victoria cross for the following act of gallantry: During the fighting at Nawa Kill in the Upper Swat on Aug. 17, 1897. Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams proceeded with Lieutenants H. L. S. Maclean and Viscount Fincastle and five men of the Guides, under a very heavy and close fire, to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was lying disabled by a bullet wound and surrounded by the enemies' swordsmen. In bringing him under cover, he (Lieutenant Greaves) was struck by a bullet and killed. Lieutenant Maclean was mortally wounded, whilst the horses of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle were shot, as well as two troop horses. Princess Henry of Battenberg was present with the Queen. The Earl of Kintore, Colonel Donald Browne, and Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Byng were in attendance as Lord Groom, and Equerry-in-Waiting. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge was also in attendance.

Naturally on turning to Lord Fincastle's and Lieutenant Elliot Lockhart's book one first looks out for the account it may contain of the episode thus recalled and recognised at Windsor Castle. The imagination is powerfully assisted by the picture of the Upper Swat Valley, which is more suggestive of a sea of icebergs than of any conceivable campaigning ground. Several thousands of the enemy are described as occupying a front of some two miles along the heights in rear of a ridge, from which their advanced scouts and picquets had been cleared. Their right flank rested on the steep cliffs which commanded a narrow causeway, with an unfordable river on the one side. Their left reached up to the higher hills which stretched away to the Morah Pass, and was protected by an old Buddhist fort crowning one of the peaks. General Meiklejohn had made a long flank march to envelop the enemy's left, and sweep down the spur. The enemy dismayed by this movement, and the threatened cutting off of their line of retreat, broke up a large portion of them streaming away to the left. The remainder lost heart, and began to fall back to a ridge called the Landakai. All but a handful of Ghazis, whose desperate charge disposed of in a sentence excites the admiration of the reader. "These fierce fanatics, preferring to die at the hands of the infidel and thus earn for themselves and immediate entrance into Paradise, rushed down the hill on to the bayonets of the 24th Punjab Infantry, there to meet the death they so eagerly sought." Bravery was not confined to the men from the Indian side of the frontier. At eleven a.m. the heights commanding the causeway were in the hands of our troops, and the Guides cavalry began to file along the pass, every man being obliged to lead his horse until the open ground beyond—the Landakai Plain—was reached. On emerging into the plain the enemy were seen already more than a mile away swarming up the hills, many carrying standards of variegated colours, red, green, and white being the most popular. The road was heavy owing to recent rains, and it was also cut up by deep ravines. Captain Palmer, eager in the pursuit, got far ahead of his men, Lieutenant Greaves was near him with his left, and thirty yards behind rode Colonel Adams with his galloper, Lieutenant Norman, of the 11th Bengal Lancers. Their men—about one troop—followed at some distance as quickly as they could. The chase so described had lasted for the distance of a mile when some of the enemy were seen passing through a ziarat or graveyard to a spur of a hill. From that elevation they kept up a fairly hot fire on the advancing men. Colonel Adams directed his men to the ziarat, intending to hold it until the infantry came up, the enemy on the hill being in considerable force. Palmer and Greaves not hearing him, had already charged up the hill. This leads up to the moments in which Lord Fincastle earned his Victoria Cross, and the obvious difficulty of describing his own gallantry in his own book is got over modestly enough, by the insertion of an extract from a letter written by an officer who was present. This is the officer's brief narrative:—

On Palmer and Greaves approaching the hill, they were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy. Palmer's horse was at once killed, whilst Greaves, having been shot at close quarters, fell some twenty yards further on among the Pathans, who at once proceeded to hack at him with their swords. Seeing this, Adams and Fincastle went out to his assistance, followed by two sowars, who galloped towards Palmer, at that moment engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a standard-bearer. Palmer had been shot through the right wrist, and was only saved by the opportune appearance of these two men, who enabled him to get back to the shelter of the ziarat in safety. Meanwhile Fincastle, who had had his horse killed while galloping up to where Greaves lay, tried to lift Greaves up on to Adams's horse, in the process of which Greaves was shot again through the body and Adams's horse wounded. They were soon joined by the two sowars who had been to Palmer's assistance, and almost immediately afterwards by Maclean, who having first dismounted his squadron in the ziarat, had very pluckily ridden out, with four of his men, to the assistance of this small party, who otherwise would have been rushed by the enemy. With his assistance Greaves was successfully brought in, but unfortunately Maclean, who had dismounted in order to help lift the body on to his horse, was shot through both thighs, and died almost immediately.

In resuming his own narrative, Lord Fincastle, as one would expect such a brave soldier to do, tries to divert the reader's whole attention to the gallant officer who unfortunately could not share with him the distinction received at Windsor. He says:—It will be seen from the above extract that poor Maclean, who was quite the most popular officer in the force, was the means of saving the lives of the remainder of this small party. The scene of action was at the foot of a hill, with spurs jutting out on either side, from which the cross-fire which the enemy poured in would have destroyed most of the squadron if Maclean had brought it out. A great judgement, however, in dismounted them in the ziarat, where they not only formed a support for the party to eventually retire on but by their fire prevented the enemy from closing in and cutting them off, and then himself gallantly went to the assistance of his hard-pressed comrades. The loss of these two officers, both of whom were so deservedly popular, and held in high esteem both as soldiers and as friends, was on that appealed very directly to all the members of the force, and it was with hearts heavy with sence of personal misfortune that we continued the operations of the day.

"A Frontier Campaign" is a small six-shilling book, supplied with a map, adorned with 8 frontispiece portrait of Sir Bindon Blood, and equipped with interesting and effective illustrations.

M. ZOLA'S TRIAL.

DISCIPLINARY SEQUELÆ.

The "disciplinary measures" announced by M Meline in the French Chamber on Feb. 24 are being put in operation. M. Leblois, advocate for Colonel Picquart, has been removed by the Minister of the interior from the post of Deputy-Mayor of the seventh arrondissement in Paris. Colonel Picquart is to be punished in conformity with the opinion of the Court of Inquiry which assembled before the Zola trial, and according to the *Temps*, he will be retired without pension and withtout right to wear the uniform. A young lieutenant who wrote a letter of congratulation to M. Zola has been placed on the non-active list and M. Grimaux, of the Ecole Polytechnique, has been "given leave of absence up to the time of being entitled to his retiring pension."

Senator and ex-Minister Trarieux, having received from Captain Begouen, an officer of the general staff, immediately after the Zola trial a letter filled with outrageous insults, communicated it to the Minister of War with a request that the writer should be called on to apologise or should be subjected to disciplinary punishment. As general Billot replied that, the latter being of a private character, he was not called on to intervene, M. Trarieux informed the President of the Senate of the affair, and on his intervention Captain Begouen has been reprimanded.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE STRANDING OF H.M.S. VICTORIOUS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 25, Sir E. Gourley asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it had been reported to the Admiralty that, when the Victorious took the ground outside Port Said, on steaming astern she floated and anchored: that her cable parted: and that when the second anchor was let go the second cable parted; could he state the size of and where the cables were manufactured, and when and where they were tested and to what strain; would he state to what extent the vessel was lightened prior to being floated, and whether she had to be still further lightened to pass the canal; and if it was intended, and how, to examine the damage to the lower structure of the ship, and where it was to be repaired.—Mr. Macartney: The answer to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. The cables are 2 9-16 in., and were manufactured by Messrs. Parkes and Co. and Lord Dudley's Round Oak Works. They were tested, as usual, under Admiralty inspection at a public test house, to a proof strain of 118 tons. The ship was lightened about 100, tons before floating. No information has been received as to her having been still further lightened to pass through the canal. It has been reported that she has sustained no damage from grounding.—Mr. Allan asked whether it was intended to supply new cables to the Victorious from another manufacturer than Lord Dudley.—Mr. Macartney: New cables have been supplied, but by what manufacturer I can not say.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked if there would be an inquiry into the extraordinary parting of the cables of the Victorious.—Mr. Macartney. It will be part of the inquiry by Court-martial.

THE EFFECT OF DUM-DUM BULLETS.

In the House of Commons on March 1. In answer to Mr. Davitt and Mr. MacNeill, Lord G. Hamilton said: According to the information supplied to me, the effects of this bullet are not more serious—indeed, I believe they are less serious—than those of the old Snider bullet, nor than those of the Martini-Henry bullet. But, on the other hand as was clearly shown during the Chitral expedition the Lee Melford Bullet frequently failed to attain the object with which all missiles are discharged in war—namely, that of disabling the enemy with the least possible suffering. The Dum-Dum bullet fulfils this purpose, as did the bullets previously used by the British Army, and fulfils it in the same way. That the use of Dum-Dum bullet is consonant with international law as set forth in the terms of the St. Petersburg Convention of 1868, is perfectly clear, inasmuch as what the Convention forbids is the use of any explosive projectile, below a certain weight, "charged with fulminating or inflammable matter." I have received as yet no medical reports from India on the effects of the Dum-Dum bullets in the recent engagements, but I have asked the Government of India to expedite this information.—Mr. MacNeill: As I expected, the noble lord promised what he has not performed. (Ministerial cries of "Order.") He said he would answer my question.—The Speaker: If the question has not been fully answered the honourable member can without preface ask for a fuller answer.—Mr. MacNeill: Very well. I wish to know whether the specific quality of the Dum-Dum bullet supplied to British troops to be used against the Afridis consists in crushing and pulverishing the bone so as to defy all surgical skill employed on setting. Secondly, in what respects are Dum-Dum bullets less calculated than explosive bullets to inflict incurable injury?—Lord G. Hamilton: There is no doubt that the so-called Dum-Dum bullet inflicts a more serious wound than a bullet from the Lee-Metford rifle. But I believe any one can convert that bullet into a Dum-Dum bullet by simply flattening its head—Sir Howard Vincent: Has the noble lord any information as to whether Dum-Dum bullets have been used in the Afridi expedition against British troops?—Lord G. Hamilton: I have already answered that question. It is assumed that what ammunition they got they took from our transport or convoy.

CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONTIER WAR.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary for India whether it was the case that few or no Army chaplains or ministers of religion accompanied the British troops during the operations on the frontier of India, and that there was no religious service on Sunday's; and whether many men died and were buried without a minister of religion going near them.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is not the case that few or no Army chaplains are ministers of religion accompanied the British troops during these operations. Fifteen chaplains went with the force and no doubt rendered the offices of religion to the troops whenever the circumstances permitted of their doing so.

THE INDIAN JUTE INDUSTRY.

Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that in the jute manufacturing industry of India, which gave employment to nearly 100,000, persons, increasing complaints were made of the long hours, of working day and night under the electric light; and that the Jute Association of Calcutta were almost unanimously in favour of closing the mills early on Saturday, and giving the European employes their Sunday rest, which was only prevented by the refusal of one or two employers; and whether he would recommend legislation by the Government of Bengal to carry out the views of the large majority of employers, as recommended by the especial inspector of factories.—Lord G. Hamilton: The information on the subject is contained in the following extract of a letter from the Government of India, dated Dec. 16 last, which, with permission of the House, I will read. The Government of India say:—"On the report (that is, the factory inspectors report) for 1895 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal expressed a hope that the members of the Jute Association and other employers would take into their serious consideration the question of closing mills early on Saturday for the purpose of cleaning and repairs, so as to give the European employes their Sunday rest. The matter was discussed by the Jute Association, but not with beneficial effect, as although but of the mills were in favour of closing at three o'clock on Saturday, the agents in Dundee of that mill refuse to consent to the measure. Thus all the mills are kept working as before. The Government of Bengal intends to bring the matter to the notice of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. We are awaiting the result of that reference before deciding what action should be taken in the matter. In these circumstances I do not propose to take any step until I hear further from India.

INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL

Lord G. HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. Mac Neill, said the object of the Indian Post Office Bill general ly is to consolidate the laws relating to the Post Office, to supply omissions and defects in it, and to adapt it to modern requirements.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Sir W. WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for India whether, up to the year 1896, members of the Educational Service in India, without distinction of race, had the opportunity of rising by merit to the highest positions in the service, and did arise to those positions; whether, in consequence of changes introduced in 1896, Indians were now in actual practice debarred from promotion to certain higher posts, which were exclusively reserved for persons appointed in England by the Secretary of State; and whether he would place upon the table the new rule by which this disability was created.—Lord G. HAMILTON: My answer to the first of the three divisions of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. To the second my answer is in the negative. The effect of the changes made in 1896 was (while preserving vested interests and prospects of promotion in the graded list) to transfer to the provincial Educational Service certain high appointments which had hitherto been filled by nomination in this county, thus practically reserving them for natives of India; while, as regards such appointments to the Indian Educational Service as will be henceforward made by nomination in this country, there is nothing to prevent the selection of natives of India, and it was specially provided in 1896 that a native of India, if thus selected, should receive the same pay as a European, and not as before, two-thirds only, besides having of course the same chances of promotion. There is therefore, no such new rule as the hon. member supposes.

ARMY RELIEFS IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. BRODRICK said; The reliefs sent to India during the six months ended March 1897 were 14,510 and during the six months ending to-day 15,021 have been sent. There is this difference between the periods—that in 1897 all the reliefs had been despatched by March 3, whereas this year there remain 1,403 still to be sent.

THE INCREASE IN THE SOLDIERS' PAY IN INDIA.

Lord G. HAMILTON said, in answer to Mr. S. Smith he was in communication with India on the subject of the increased charges which will be caused by the proposals of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the increase in the pay of the British Army. In any case the cost of the British Army in India will continue to be borne, as it has always been borne by India.

INDIAN SOLDIERS AND THE VICTORIA CROSS.

In response to Mr. Brookfield, Lord G. Hamilton said; My hon. friend is perhaps unaware that the officers and soldiers of the native army, who are ineligible for the Victoria Cross have an Order of their own, the Order of Merit, for which they alone are eligible. This Order is given as a reward for personal bravery. It consists of three classes, and carries with it additional pay:—In the third class, one third; in the second class, two thirds; in the first class, the equivalent of the recipient's net pay. In the lower ranks the additional pay is less than the £10 attached to the Victoria Cross, in the higher ranks it is more. This order is highly valued by the native army; and I see great objections to an alteration of the existing arrangements.—Mr. Brookfield: Does the noble lord mean the House to understand that the Order of Merit referred to is regarded as a full equivalent to the Victoria Cross?—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, Sir; it is an equivalent so far as the native army is concerned. It is, perhaps, given on a somewhat more liberal scale than the Victoria Cross, but it is an equivalent.—Mr. W. Redmond: If where any general disposition amongst the soldiers of the native army to become eligible for the Victoria Cross, and if so whether arrangements could be made whereby they might obtain it as well as white soldiers.—Lord G. Hamilton: The existing arrangements, I think, are more favourable to the native soldiers than if they were eligible for the Victoria Cross.—Mr. W. Redmond: I beg to give notice that I will put several questions on this subject (Laughter.)

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Mr. MacNeill asked some questions with regard to the Natu brothers.—Lord G. Hamilton said: The provision made for the two Natu during his detention is Rs. 300 per month, and for the second and younger Rs. 200 per month. The whole revenue derived from their immovable property is applied to the maintenance of the several members of the Natu family. The attachment of personal property is not authorised by the regulation cited. Such movable property as was inadvertently attached by the local officers has been or is being restored and no question of prepation has yet arisen. Excess to their legal advisers has not been granted to the Natu brothers. I am aware that they have made one application on this subject, which was answered; whether they have made more than one I do not know. The detention of the Natus under personal restraint must continue until the Governments of India and Bombay are satisfied that their release will not endanger the public tranquillity.—Mr. MacNeill asked if the Natus had been told what charge was made against them by the Government.—Lord G. Hamilton: They have been informed of the reason of their arrest in the terms of the regulation.—In response to Mr. W. Redmond, Lord G Hamilton said that if there were evidence to justify their being put on a criminal charge, recourse would not have been had to this Act.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN WEST AFRICA.

In the French Chamber, on March 1, Prince d'Arenberg spoke of the recent treacherous assassination on the frontier of Dahomey of M. de Bernis, and added:—"It is not a question of the English Government, but of the Niger Company, which has never missed an opportunity of proving to France its hostility. It has always figured the treaty stipulations fixing the reciprocal situations, and always thrown obstacles in the way of the free navigation of the Niger, at the risk of exciting the irritation of English merchants themselves. It was French officers who traced the course of the Niger, and the Treaty of Berlin gave us a right to claim absolute liberty of navigation on the river." He hoped that M. Hanotaux would defend French rights. M. Hanotaux (says the *Times'* correspondent) read the following declaration:—

Prince d'Arenberg is not unaware that the points on which he questions me form part of a whole series of questions which are now the object of important negotiations between us and the British Government. I am, therefore, bound to special reserve. I may say, however, that the Commissioners are actively at work, and that, if they are meeting with certain difficulties inherent in the very nature of the complex questions which they have to examine, there is every reason to hope that they will finally discover the elements of an understanding, so much to be desired, between the two countries. It is certain that at times a very lively controversy has gone on as to this question, and that its effect might be to disturb the calm in which the labours of the Commission should proceed. As the question concerns remote regions, with which communication is difficult and slow, it happens that certain alarming news is spread abroad or so presents itself as to create on both sides a regrettable state of mind. We have confidence, as far as we are concerned, in the friendly dispositions of both Governments and in the positive conciliatory instructions which they have given in common to their officers on the spot. In Paris the work of the Commission is proceeding regularly, and I am not afraid of betraying the secret of its deliberations in saying that already the ground has been considerably cleared. I hardly need say that the rights and interests of France will be defended with perseverance and energy, but without exclu

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S EXPEDITION.

Papers relating to events in the Uganda Protectorate extending over the last nine months were issued from the Foreign Office on Feb. 26. The fullest document in the series, though added as an appendix, contains Lord Salisbury's instructions to Major Macdonald. It is dated Foreign Office, June 9, and runs as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government have decided that it is desirable to obtain a more accurate knowledge than they at present possess of the territories lying on the northern and eastern frontiers of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. With this view they are about to send an Expedition to explore the districts adjacent to the Italian sphere in which the River Juba is believed to rise, and to cultivate friendly relations with the tribes residing in that portion of the British sphere. Your experience in Uganda and on the survey of the Uganda Railway line gives me confidence that you will carry out the work satisfactorily, and I have, therefore, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, selected you to command the Expedition. As the disposition of the frontier tribes towards Europeans is uncertain, it has been thought best that you should be accompanied by a force which will be sufficient for all defensive purposes. The force will consist of the officers and men detailed in the enclosed list, and will be under your command so long as you are in charge of the Expedition. In case of your being disabled through illness or otherwise, Captain Woodward will take charge. The other officers will rank according to their Army seniority. In order to facilitate and cheapen transport, and to enable you to take advantage of the favourable seasons during the present year, you should proceed via Mombasa and the Uganda Road till you reach a point at which you can turn off towards Lake Baringo, where you will be joined by the contingent from Uganda, and where you will select your route to the north of Lake Rudolf. You must then be guided by circumstances as to the best and safest route to enable you to carry out the objects of your Expedition. You will effect as careful a survey possible of the districts through which you pass, and as will explain to the natives the nature of the duties entrusted to you, and the position of her Majesty's Government in the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, and in the British sphere generally. You will, of course, be careful in all your dealings with the natives to avoid any steps likely to bring about a collision with them, and you will maintain strick discipline amongst your escort. You will report to me from time to time the progress of your Expedition, of which you should also keep her Majesty's Commissioners in Uganda and East Africa generally informed. You will recollect that within the borders of the Protectorates her Majesty's Commissioners exercise the supreme administrative authority, and although you are left full discretion as to the manner in which your Expedition is to be conducted, you will take especial care to avoid any steps which might lead to a conflict of authority or disturb the current arrangements of the Administrations. A copy of these instructions will be sent to her Majesty's Commissioners, and they will be directed to do all in their power to assist you, and to secure the success of the Expedition."

A fortnight, later Major Ternan, then at Nandi Station, informed Lord Salisbury that Mr. G. Wilson, who was in charge at Kampala, had found it necessary to cause two Chiefs, Mukwenda and Kaima, to be arrested and brought to trial on a charge of inciting the lower classes to revolt; that a third Chief, Mujassi Gabriel, having been found to be connected with a case of murder or man-laughter, and having been remanded by the native Court, secretly appealed to the two Chiefs above mentioned to join him in getting up a rising; that, on this coming to Mr Wilson's knowledge, he decided to arrest the Chiefs in question, but though Mukwenda and Kaima were captured, Mujassi managed to escape. The affair appears to have caused some excitement in Mengo at the moment, but Mr. Wilson reported that he had no reason to suppose any trouble would arise. Arrangements concerning the troops, arms, &c., for Major Macdonald's Expedition were promptly made, and Major Ternan went on to Kampala. On his arrival there, he found that the King, Mwanga, had suddenly left Mengo by canoe, and that he had been, to a certain extent, implicated in the later attempt to cause a rising. Major Ternan arranged to concentrate as many troops as possible at Uganda in case Mwanga should raise a following in Buddu, where, it afterwards appeared, he obtained the support of nearly the whole of the Chiefs in Buddu and and their followers. He thought that Mwanga could no longer be considered as King of Uganda, and he proposed to take steps to proclaim his son, named Chua (a young child being baptised as a Protestant), as his successor, with a elegible during his minority.

On the 20th July, Major Ternan reported the result of this attack on, and defeat of, the rebels at Kabovoko; and Lord Salisbury replied with an expression of his appreciation of the success which had attended his prompt action. Major Ternan, writing from Simbo, Budda, observed:—

"When at Bija, on the 21st instant, I received information that Mwanga, on the receipt of the news of the action on the 20th instant, had fled to a place called Minziro, apparently just on the Anglo-German boundary line, where he gave himself up, with his personal following, to Herr von Wulffen. I at once sent a note to Herr von Wulffen, and told him that I should like to meet him, and was on my way to Minziro. On my arrival here early this morning, I received a letter from Herr von Wulffen. I have replied that Mwanga being now in German territory I have, of course, nothing further to do with him, but that I should accept it as a friendly act towards her Majesty's Government if the German authorities would prevent Mwanga's return to British territory until some arrangements as to his extradition or otherwise can be arrived at by the respective Governments in Europe. I am glad to be able to report to your Lordship that the rising is now completely quelled, and, if the Germans will keep Mwanga in their territory, no further trouble on anything like a large scale is to be anticipated."

Prince Chua was publicly proclaimed King of Uganda on August 14, but as he was only two years old, three chiefs were appointed Regents during his minority. Mwanga's property was confiscated for the benefit of King Chua, and the German officer in charge of him was asked to fix Mwanga's place of residence as far away from Uganda as possible. A proclamation was issued, urging all the Chiefs to make a great effort to develope the resources of the country. "The country," it said, "has now a clear start! the enemies of progress have been driven away, and nothing now stand in the way of a steady advance." The rebels however, soon began to concentrate again, and on September 1 Mr. G. Wilson reported from Kampala that they had been attacked and routed in the vicinity of Buddu. On September 26, Mr. Jackson wrote from Ravine station announcing the outbrea of insubordination on the part of the Soudanese troops detailed to accompany Major Macdonald's Expedition, and added:—

"In spite of every effect on my part, the mutineers marched off last night in the direction of Nandi. I have since ascertained that they endeavoured to gain over to their side Jalm Effendi, the Lieutenant of No. 4 Company, who was coming up with 55 men from Nandi, but that this officer declined to join them, and returned with his men to Nandi, where he placed himself under the orders of Captain Bagnall I have also heard, on good authority, that Bilal Effendi, of No. 9 Company, and Suliman Effendi, of No. 7 Company have followed the same course with the additional detachment they were bringing up. If the measures I have already adopted prove successful, the mutineers will be confined to an outlying district of the Protectorate, where want of food will, I trust, compel them to surrender without bloodshed, a solution of the difficulty which the present situation in Uganda renders most desirable."

Owing to the "gross insubordination amounting to mutiny," in which three companies of the Uganda Rifles were implicated, and the discontent regarding small pay and rations, Mr. Jackson suggested that two or three companies of Indian troops should be sent to serve in the Protectorate, as it was scarcely wise to reply solely on Soudanese. On September 29 Major Macdonald wrote from Camp Welgeyon to Lord Salisbury:—

"Before the Acting Commissioner, accompanied by myself and No. 3 Column, arrived at the Ravine Station, the mutineers had already gone off in a body and encamped on the Uganda road. They refused to return to duty, thought the Acting Commissioner, regardless of any personal risk, himself visited their camp and did all in his power to induce them to come in. On the 26th inst., in spite of every effort to settle the matter and persuade the men to return to their duty, they broke off all negotiations and marched off in a body. The Acting Commissioner has ascertained that the men appear to have grounds for complaint in the past, though they advance none against their treatment at my hands, beyond the fect that I did not take action with regard to their grievances previous to their joining my Expedition—a matter which your Lordship will understand was beyond the scope of my powers, as it related to the Uganda Administration. The men appeared quite the dark as to any arrangements for the support of their wives and families—arrangements which your Lordship's telegram of the 1st June. It is not in my province to enter into their grievances, as the Acting Commissioner is investigating the case, and will, no doubt, furnish a Report to your Lordship. As, owing to the fighting in Buddu, it is quite out of the power of the Acting Commissioner to let me have other troops at present to replace those that have deserted, my force of Soudanese is thus reduced to sixty or seventy men. In the circumstances, I have been reluctantly compelled to abandon, for the present, my projected operations north of Lake Rudolf and in the region of the Upper Juba."

By direction of Lord Salisbury, an Indian contingent was despatched from Zanzibar on the 22d November, and information came that the garrison at Fort Lubwa's Usoga, had been induced by the mutineers to join them; but they were defeated, and Major Macdonal reported:—

"Our victory on the 19th October, and the blockade of the defeated mutineers in Fort Lubwa's, appears have arrested the further spread of the rebellion for the present, and on all sides it is hoped that the capture of this fort will end the mutiny. On the other hand, anything approaching a reverse here would probably precipitate the crisis in Uganda, where the attitude of the Soudanese and Waganda Mohammedans can only be described as one of expectation. In the circumstances, your Lordship will understand that it is with the greatest impatience that I am awaiting a supply of powder and caps, without which my Waganda allies are incapable of a vigorous offensive. They report that they have barely seven rounds per man; and though this would suffice with our support to prevent the Soudanese carrying our position, it is not sufficient to warrant me in attacking a strong fort, considering the vital interests at stake. But all are eagerly looking for the arrival of the Indian troops already asked for by Mr. Jackson and myself. Without these the Soudanese cannot again be considered a reliable force, as there have been grave symptoms of disaffection even amongst those who have not joined the mutiny; but, with and independent force of Indians in the country, the Soudanese would probably prove a usful and manageable body of Soldiers."

On the 24th January Sir A. Hardinge telegraphed from Zanzibar:—

"Mr. Wilson writes on the 31st December from Kampala:—'Authentic news has been received from Mr. Grant, in Buddu, to the effect that Mwanga has escaped from the Germans. He is supposed to be marching with his force either on Buddu or to Kampala. Lieutenant Hobart has retired with a view to protect the frontier of Buddu. Captain Sitwell is marching with a company towards Lwekhis (*sic*). Captain Macdonald yesterday left Kampala with a part of his forces with the intention of taking up a temporary position between Usoga and here. I have recalled him to Kampala. I have also requested help from the Uganda Chiefs, who have sent a very favourable reply. Mr. Grant will confer with the Germans with regard to the capture of Mwanga.' From this message it would appear that Lubwa's has not yet fallen, and that Gabriel has not been joined by the garrisons. In view, however, of the critical situation in Uganda, I have made the following arrangements: Major Price, Maxim gun, will embass push on to the ravine with his company and Maxim gun. Two companies will leave for Machakos and Kikuyu in four days' time with two months' rations and 240,000 rounds. Mr. Russell has been appointed transport officer, and Dr. Carre, medical officer, having resigned the railway. By the time these two companies arrive at Kikuyu, Mr. Gilkison thinks he will have obtained further transport so as to be able to push on more troops, while advance companies can be concentrated and given to the front."

Sir A. Hardinge further telegraphed on the 4th ultimo.

"The mutineers evacuated the fort of Lubwa's during the night of the 8th of January, and by means of a large dhow and several canoes, withdrew their whole forces across a bay of the lake. Captain Woodward has an English force to blockade the fort on the lake side, but without effect, as the boatmen declined to come near the dhow. Captain Harrison, accompanied by two hundred men, two Maxims, and one thousand Waganda, has left with a view to prevent the mutineers from crossing the Nile. It is probable that they may try to reach Unyoro and raise the garrisons there. In the last days of December Lieutenant Hobart, with the Buddu Soudanese, defeated Gabriel. King Mwanga is reported to be still on the southern frontier of Buddu. It is said he has become a Mahomedan, and that 700 Mahomedan Waganda from German territory have joined him, as also the chief of Kiziba, also in German territory, who had risen against the Germans; his whole force has thus been brought up to 2,400 men. Mbogo, with the Mahomedans in our territory, still professes loyalty, while in Unyoro and Toro the officers report that their Soudanese garrisons remain loyal; that in Buddu has lately fought against the rebels. Signs of activity are being displayed in the north by Kaburega, from the Waganda, he has effected one of his chief with heavy loss while he was engaged in trying to break through the Nile posts. Major Macdonald, accompanied by a small force has left Wattaca Mwanga. Captain Woodward and Mr. Wilson are both of opinion that the situation is very critical; I propose, therefore, to send on two more companies of the Indian regiment; there will thus be five at the front in all. Mr. Berkeley left yesterday for Uganda."

The last Despatch in the series is a telegram from Sir A. Hardinge from Mombassa, stating that the mutineers were reported on January 16 by Captain Woodward to be marching on Mkono, which is fifteen miles north of Wakali. A strong Waganda force has been sent after them by Captain Woodward to watch their movements.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

A NEW RUSSIAN LEASE.

It is reported that Deer Island, off the port of Fusan, in Southern Korea, has been leased to Russia by the Korean Government. Reuter reports from Pekin that Russia is insisting on the concession of large powers to her military officers attached to the Chinese army, that a Russian high official has affirmed that Russia will remain permanently at Port Arthur; and that Russia is still pressing for the dismissal of the English railway engineers in the Chinese service. Further Pekin information is that the Chinese Government have agreed to the opening of Yuen, Chau as a treaty port, and that Japan intends to ask for explanations from China should the Russian Fleet not quit Port Arthur when navigation at the northern ports is reopened. The *Times'* Pekin correspondent says the Chinese Government having authorised a Chinese syndicate to construct, with foreign assistance, presumably American, a trunk line from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang through Suan-tung, the German Minister has intervened on the ground that Germany has been accorded the refusal of the right to construct any railway in Shan-tung. The proposal is blocked.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says he has ascertained that from no authoritative quarter has there been any suggestion that Kiao-chau should be other than a free port, and that it is not the case that Germany has demanded or received for German engineers or industrialists in Shantung any rights which can be legitimately described as a monopoly. The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent says that, according to official reports from China, the Japanese are displaying activity in the retortification of Wei-hai-wei, and its evacuation is considered improbable.

Considerable comment, says a Vienna correspondent, has been caused by the frequent passage through the Bosphorus of vessels carrying Russian troops to the East and it is stated that the Ambassadors at Constantinople are ordered to call the attention of the Porte to the matter.

THE CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT SIGNED.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 1:—

At the Tsung-li-Yamen, to-day, the final contract for the Chinese loan was signed between the Hong-Kong and Shanghai and German Asiatic Banks and the Chinese Government. The loan is for £16,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent., and redeem able by means of a sinking fund at the end of forty five years. It is secured on the unpledged balance of the Customs and specified likin. The revenue of Che-kiang and the provinces of the Yang-tsze Vally are to be placed under the immediate control of the Imperial Customs. The contract is entirely commercial and free from political conditions. It is advantageous both to China and to foreign trade.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

The contract for the new loan states that in the event of tariff revision the £16,000,000 advanced shall be a first charge on the increased revenues so collected. This is an additional safeguard. The terms of the contract are now widely known, and are being compared by the Chinese with the terms of the rejected British loan. The Chinese now realise that a loss of millions of taels has been incurred by their country through the Russian intervention. Sir Robert Hart had arranged to take his leave in the spring, but in defence to the request of the Tsung-li-Yamen, he has consented to postpone his holiday until after the installation of the new likin administration in the provinces specified in the loan contract. The new system which will be set up promises, under foreign control, great advantages to China, and in particular is likely to result in a large increase of revenue to the central Government.

U.S.A. AND SPAIN.

THE MAINE DISASTER.

The American Court of Inquiry on the Maine explosion finished its work at Havana, on Feb. 26, and sailed for Key West. Nothing has been divulged of the nature of the evidence laid before the Court. The Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Washington denies that any mines exist in the harbour of Havana. Stories are being circulated of extraordinary military and naval preparations by the United States Government, but they are stated to be without foundation.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that, in order to satisfy public opinion in Spain, the Government will this week send a small squadron to join the two Spanish cruisers at Havana to form a flying squadron, independent of the ordinary force on the West Indian station. Active preparations are in progress at the arsenals to put into commission three battleships, three destroyers, and three torpedo vessels to reinforce the squadron of evolution, which is composed of four cruisers and several torpedo vessels.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle!

AN INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN.

Mdme. Hyacinthe Loyson, the wife of Pere Hyacinthe, of Paris, and the Mohammedan Princess Nazli, of Cairo, have issued an appeal to the women of America, in which they state:—"An electric war-belt spans half the earth to-day, from Morocco to China. And it requires but one schintillation of diplomatic friction to spread carnage and rapine throughout the world. On one side it is divided Christianity, on the other, undivided Islam. Christianity numbers about 400,000,000 Islam numbers nearly 300,000,000 souls. Within these lines of contending millions we must remember that women make up one-half the number, and nine-tenths of the suffering; for it is not the slain soldiers who need our pity most but their wives and mothers. International alliance and federation of States, will have little worth without the consent, though unasked, and the silent, though active, co-operation of the mothers of men. For this purpose a number of Christian and Moslem women have united for practical measures, with the approbation and even the zealous encouragement of distinguished and godly men of the Orient and the Occident—Christian and Moslem diplomats, statesman philanthropists, savants, limmams, and sheiks.

One great and noble-minded Sheik Ul Islam has given the work his paternal benediction. This work is entirely free from political or ecclesiastical influence, and is one in which all who confess the one and the same God may unite—the Jews, who are our religious ancestors, those who bear the ename of Christ, and our later brethren and followers of Mohammed, who also acknowledge Issa (Jesus), not as the Son of God, but the Soul of God. It is our duty to say that the ignorance of Christians concerning islam is as dangerous as it is inexcusable; for example, there exists to-day in every Christian church and monastry throughout Turkey an Hadit of Mohammed, written in the second year of the Hegira which commands all Mussalmans under risk of offence to God and the Prophet, humanely and courteously with Christians in a reasonable manner; never to humiliate or insult them in the exercise of their religion; to protect them with generosity and defend them with magnanimity wherever they may meet them. And if a Christian woman marries a Mussulman, all her rights and the free exercise of her religion are to be absolutely respected. And furthermore, the prophet enjoins Mussulmans to exercise hospitality toward all Christians and to help them in restoring their churches and other religious edifices. Our plan is simple, and providentially made easy; demanding only sober reflection and charity, with willingness and prompt action. The work is mutual help between the Orient and the Occident in all that pertains to social and domestic life, as the family is the basis of all civilized society—the earnest enjoyment of man converging thereto—and men and women, though possessing different vocations, have the same, interest in life, peace, prosperity, and happiness. We purpose, instead of sending young, inexperienced governesses to Oriental families—Moslem, Christian, or Jewish—to send women of devotion, tact, and experience in all the departments of domestic life with knowledge of hygiene and caring for the sick. And above all we hope to send women who live true Christianity—that of Christ—without which all effort and belief is in vain. We wish to establish a house in Paris and also one in Constantinople and Algiers, where young ladies can be taught, as a vocabulary of the language into which they go and receive other necessary instructions; each one being able to teach her own language according to the demand—French, English, German, Italian, &c. We desire to publish books in Oriental languages which are profitable and acceptable to Oriental parents. We propose to do all in our power, whether at home or in travel, for the development of assimilation sentiments and friendly relations everywhere. Finally, we propose to help each other and all other people, in charity and loving kindness, for the promotion of permanent peace, justice, and charity, which underlie the government of God and the world. And, while we aim especially at reconciliation and mutual help among the people of our three great monotheistic religions, we by no means exclude those of other beliefs; the followers of Confucius, Brahma, and Buddha, &c., but will be only too happy to serve them to the best of our knowledge and power."

THE OPIUM TRADE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on Feb. 28, at the Memorial Hall. Sir Joseph Pease, M. P., presided. In the twenty-fourth annual report the committee said the revenue from the export of opium had been reduced of late years to about one-fourth its former sterling value, but the quantity exported to China had not fallen off to a similar extent. The monthly returns issued by the Indian Government showed a considerable falling off during the present year, even from the estimate of opium revenue in last year's Indian Budget. The special feature of this recent falling-off had been the heavy diminution of that portion of it which was derived from the transit duty levied on opium exported from the native States of Malwa and Rajputana. This diminution the committee held to be an additional reason for summoning the aid of all true lovers of our country to hasten the removal of this blot from its escutcheon. With regard to the promise given by Mr. Chamberlain of legislation with respect to the sale of opium in Ceylon the reform actually accomplished had proved to be of the minutest character, and instead of prohibiting opium dens, has had been done in India, the Government measure merely doubled the tax on opium, and forbade its sale to children under fifteen. The matter was, however, to be further inquired into. In Formosa the Japanese Government was pursuing its plan of restricting the sale of the article to those among its new subjects on that island, who had already become habituated to the drug. A number of American and other missionaries in China had formed themselves into an Anti-Opium League for the suppression of the traffic. The report went on to express the committee's pleasure at the fact that Sir Joseph Pease had again given notice of a motion condemning the opium traffic with China.—The Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. R. W. Perks, M. P., seconded, saying the society was founded on eternal and invincible principles. The doctrine that the trade was necessary to the revenue of India was absolutely untenable.—Mr. Duckworth, M. P., supported the adoption, which was duly carried.—The Chairman then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that in dealing with the Indian Government they were dealing with a body exceedingly difficult to attack. It was a bureaucracy, and was responsible to no legislative assembly, but only to the Secretary of State at Home, and in the hands of this Government was the whole control of the opium trade.—Mr. W. S. Caine and Rev. T. G. Selby also spoke. Under the auspices of the Representative Board of Anti-opium Societies, an all-day convention, for the consideration of the opium question, was held on March 1, at the Memorial Hall. The morning meeting was devoted to prayer and short addresses. Sir Matthew Dodsworth presided in the afternoon, and moved, "That this meeting in view of the dangers every where attending the free sale of opium for other than medical purposes, and the special fascination exercised by the vice of opium smoking upon Eastern populations urges upon Her Majesty's Government the following reforms:—(1) A Poisons Act for British India, supplemented by special penal legislation against the keeping of opium-dens; (2) the extension of prohibitory regulations, already in force in Burma as regards Burmans and Karens to the Chinese, Indian, Shans, and all other races; (3) the suppression of opium-smoking dens in Ceylon; and (4) the extension of the prohibitory regulations already in force in the Straits Settlements as regards the Malays to the Chinese and other races." This was seconded by the Rev. Arthur Parker (a returned missionary from India), and supported by the Rev. Walter Charlesworth (Ceylon), the Rev. J. A. B. Cook (Singapore), and the Rev. A. H. Bestall (Burma), and carried unanimously. In the evening a well-attended meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Arnold Foster, and the Rev. H. M Eyton-Jones (both of the Church Missionary Society), Mr. S R Hodge (Wesleyan Missionary Society), the Rev Duncan Ferguson (Presbyterian Missionary Society), Dr A W Douthwaite (China Inland Mission), and the Rev John Innocent.

THE BI-METALLIC MOVEMENT.

The Executive Council of the Bi-metallic League on March 4 issued a statement of the present position of the monetary reform movement. It first passes in rapid review the course of events which succeeded the introduction of the resolution in the House of Commons in March, 1896 (when the Government were urged to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver), reference being made to the work of the Commission sent to Europe after the American Presidential Election and to their proposals that, if France and the United States reopened their mints to silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1 with gold, the Indian Mints should be reopened to silver. The Indian Government's objection to this proposal and their counter suggestion of a gold standard experiment are criticised at great length. The report adds: "Whether we look East or West the necessity of settling the Silver Question was never so great as it is now; and we invite all, even those who have hitherto opposed us, to unite with us in urging the Government to go forward now, as we believe they can do, to a real settlement." Finally, the Council submit that the position of Great Britain, whose Empire comprises India, and whose trade with silver standard countries far exceeds that of any other Power, is incompatible with the hostility displayed towards silver.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A PARIS TRAGEDY.

The painful story of the accidental death of Mdme. Lewal, on Feb. 26, is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*. The unfortunate lady was twenty-one years of age, and had only been married about a fortnight. Her husband, Lieutenant Max Lewal, is son of the ex-War Minister, and she had only a couple of days before returned to Paris to spend the remainder of their honeymoon with Mdme. Lewal's stepfather, General Warnet. The newly-married couple, who were devotedly attached to each other, were therefore installed for a few days in General Warnet's apartment at 4b Rue Boissy d'Anglais. Lieutenant Lewal had gone out for a short time, and Mdme. Lewal had at first remained in the drawing-room with her stepfather. After a time Mdme. Lewal went into her room to fetch something. It is probable the window was open, and that she looked out to see if her husband was coming back. Shortly afterwards (says the *Morning Post*) her father called to her, but he obtained no reply. Going to the window he saw a body on the pavement, and ran downstairs at the same moment as the husband arrived and recognised the body as that of his wife. Lieutenant Lewal was terribly affected, and called on the police to give him a revolver that he might kill himself, ordering them as an officer to do so. When he had been somewhat calmed, he and the bereaved father insisted on carrying the body up to the third floor themselves. The lieutenant had to be watched throughout the night by his orderly. Death had been instaneous in the case of the unfortunate bride. She fell on her head, and the face was sadly mutilated. Evidently she had overbalanced herself while leaning out of the window, and it is now recalled that she nearly slipped there before. Mdme. Lewal's mother was, last summer, one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire. Her death greatly affected her daughter, who had already been betrothed to Lieutenant Lewal, but whose wedding was put off for many months in consequence of that sad event—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspedent, telegraphing on March 1, says:—The pathetic obsequies of Mdme. Max Leval took place to-day at the Madeline. The unfortunate lady was married just this day three weeks at the same church, and the Abbe Hertzog, who gave the nuptial blessing, officiated at the requiem. It is a strange coincidence that just fifty years ago a lady fell out of the same window. She happened to be a friend of Lady Felicite Tichborne, mother of Sir Roger Tichborne. The Prefect of the Seine has ordered bars and other precautions to prevent a similar fatality.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON LIBERIA.

Reuter's Liverpool correspondent says the Elder Dempster liner Benguela left Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on the 4th ultimo. It was there learned that Mr. Jager, the German Consul, had put forward a claim on behalf of the Germans for damage done to the coffee plantations of German subjects at Cape Palmas, a little way in the interior. The sum claimed as damages was mentioned by the Consul, but the Liberian authorities repudiated the claim, saying that no loss or damage had been done by their subjects to any German merchants. The Consul persisted in his claim, and said if the Liberians had not the money to satisfy the claim put forward he was willing, on behalf of the German Government, to accept a certain portion of the Liberian territory in lieu of the money. It is reported that the Consul had drawn up a treaty or agreement for the Liberians to sign by which the territory in question would be ceded to Germany. Matters were in this state when Herr Puttkamer, the Governor of the Germany colony of Cameroons, arrived in the German gunboat Nachtigal on a health trip along the coast. Governor Puttkamer went most carefully into the case, and found that his country had really no ground for any claim of the kind, and there the matter ended.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bedoin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Zampa, 1,526 tons, Captain R O Chisholm, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,604 tons, Captain W Elliott, sailed an Saturday last, for Marmugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

The Hall Line s s Branksome Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain W H Hood, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, sailed on Saturday last, for Penang and Singapore via Moulmein with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F Raffin, will sail to-day, for Aden and Jeddah, etc., with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain A F Manwaring arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta, 25th February, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R. B. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Calcutta, 25th February, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 7th March with a cargo of rice and timber and five deck passengers.

The s s Picciola, 75 tons, Captain E Hoss, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Sumatra, 3rd March with a cargo of 11,948 cases and 10,994 tins of kerocine oil. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s s Vindobona, 2839 tons, Captain C. Androvich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. Hajee Sidick, one friend, 4 women, and child as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain W Gray, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, Rangoon, etc., with general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs S Jervis, and 4 children, Mr Hormusjee Merwanjee Cama, and 2 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Karachi, 17th March with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Lieut Hogg, Mr G T Burke, Surg-Lieut Cornwall, Mr and Mrs Lang, Mr Giles, Mrs Marker, Sergt and Mrs Harding, Mr Bracanca, Privates King and Rowan, Hospital Asst L M Kaule and 16 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Orrissa s	Wood	Calcutta, Feb 25
	Picciola s	Hass	Sumatra, March 3
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon, March 7
	Jawarka s	Tice	Karachi, March 11
	Imperatrix s	Rassovich	Trieste, March 3
	Sydney s	Aubert	Yokohama, Feb 22
	Dilwara, transport	Mann	Southampton, Feb 23
	Roma s	Manwaring	Calcutta, Feb 25
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden, Mar 14
	Mikado s	Rayward	Hull, Feb 18
	Coromandel s	Peters	Shanghai

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Vindobona s	Androvich	Trieste, &c
	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Marmugoa
	Carthage s	London	Aden
	Sydney s	Aubert	Marseilles
	Zampa s	Chisholm	Hamburg
	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool
	Chupra s	Ferris	Singapore, &c
	Virawa s	Gray	Rangoon, &c
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Bedoin s	Godwin	Calcutta
	R I M S Canning	Rose	Karachi

The steamer Naseri, Captain Raffin, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last, for Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Imperatrix, entered for loading on Saturday last, for Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia s, 3523, Andrews
Fitzpatrick s, 2627, Gregson
Blue Cross s, 1959, torm
Australia s, 2232, Tait
Othello s, 3327, Rogers
Elston s, 1598, Ramsay
Istrar s, 2079, McKay
Aphrodite s, 2983, Morgan
Radley s, 1981, Tallock
Henley s, 1469, Creagy
Ras Alba s, 1760, Moore
Singapore s, 2.32, P. Zarello
Kt. Bachelor s, 4092, Fraggatt
Lola s, 1236
Thyra s, 2244, Dunning
Ancona s, 1888
Candia s, 4195, Wright
Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Letimbro s, 1417, Belsito
Trieste s, 3203, Melis
Matsuyama Maru s, 1959, Nito
Courland s, 700, Teulon
Brindisi s, 2266, Watkins
Bedouin s, 2245, Godwin
Caithness s, 2.22, Proud
Proud Airlie s, 2275, Singer
Vulcan s, 2211, Curtis
Afghan s, 1439, Burton—(re pairing)
Bombay s, 2049, Turner
Claverley s, 1858, Livingstone
Dynomene sp, 1805, Snoddon
Kirkfield s, 2230, Gibson
Treloyn s, 1980, Bake

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Eclipse, Ingtefield
H M S Cossack, Fraser
H M S Plassey, Prance
H M S Pigeon, Moubray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, March 4.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt C S Keith retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Capt A J Arnold, D S O, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice C S Keith. Capt A J Arnold, D S O, is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut H R M Glossop is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

6th Hussars—Major L E Starkey retires on retired pay. Capt the Hon F R W Eveleigh de Moleyns, D S O, to be Major, vice L E Starkey.

13th Hussars—Sec Lieut W Peps s from 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H E Spencer resigned.

Royal Engineers—Lt-Gen C A Goodfellow, V C, late Bombay. Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel commandant, vice Gen Sir M K Kennedy, K C S I, late Bombay, deceased.

Grenadier Guards—Capt E R Taylor retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lt Col and Brevet Col F Longbourne, on completion of his service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major W E G Forbes to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Col F Longbourne.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut H A S Wright to be Adjutant, vice Capt H E B Newenham, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut W G Braithwaite to be Adjutant, vice Capt A W G L Cole, who has vacated that appointment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Super Capt W D Sellar to be Captain, vice A G G Fraser, seconded.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut K Williams is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Welsh Regt—Lieut C G R Smith is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Lieut L S Rooke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut J E T Crichton to be Lieut vice C S Cottingham, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt—Sergt Major C Gilby to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Fuller, retired.

Durham Light Infantry—Captain A W Baker is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Irish Rifles—Capt F E F Curzon is seconded for service in the Egyptian Army.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt W H P Power is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Qr-mr and Hon Lieut J C Crump, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Quarter-master, vice Hon Lieut M C Rowland, who exchanges.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Qmr and Hon Lieut M C Rowland from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Quarter-master, vice Hon Lieut J C Crump, who exchanges.

West India Regt—Lt Col and Brevet Col J E W S Caulfeild on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Lt Col A Roe to command a batt lion. Major R Egerton to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Col J E W S Caulfeild.

Staff—Col H J T Hildyard, C B, from Commandant of the Staff College, to be a Major General on the Staff, to command an infantry brigade at Aldershot with the temporary rank of Major General while so employed vice Col temporary Major-General, W F Gatacre, C B, D S O appointed to Command a brigade at Aldershot, Lt Col B Bengough C B to be Dep ty-Assistant-Adjutant-General vice Lt Col A G Hipwell, A S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Indian Staff Corps—Col C H Garbett is transferred to the

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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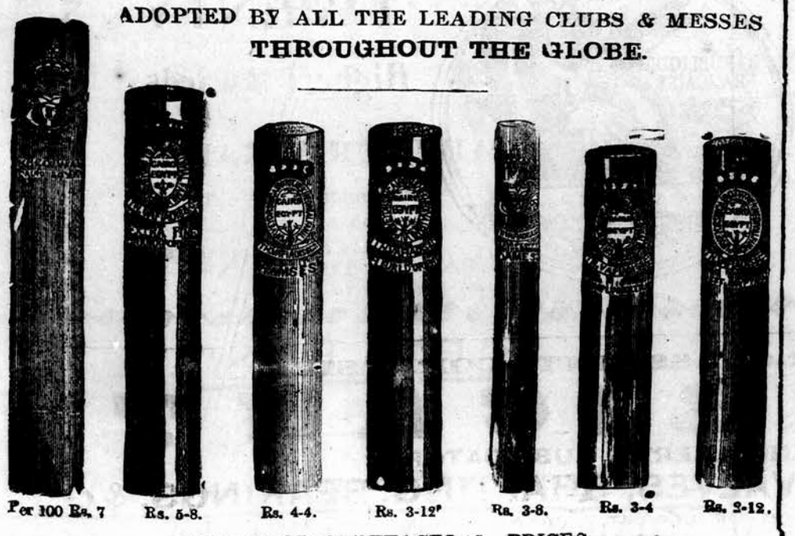

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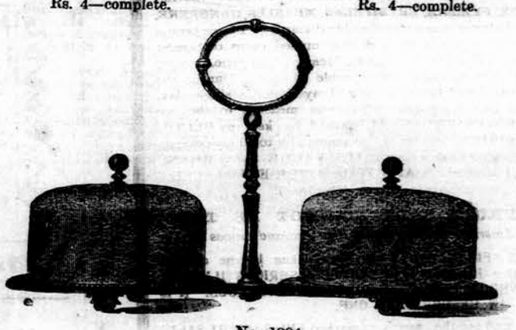

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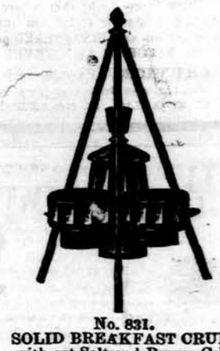

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